

OSSA SPACE STATION WASTE INVENTORY

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PREFACE

Prior to selection of actual experiments and investigators for research on Space Station, a critical question needs to be addressed during the current planning phase. What kinds and quantities of waste materials will be generated by the research missions sponsored by the Office of Space Science and Applications (OSSA)? Early identification of the waste materials likely to be generated by research and associated servicing is necessary for designing adequate waste management systems and determining associated operational requirements. Early assignment of resources and program responsibility for waste management is equally important.

This report contains the best estimates obtainable in the last quarter of 1986 for potential waste generation by 35 missions. These particular missions were selected for study because they are scheduled to become operational early in the Space Station era. The waste estimates were obtained from a large group of OSSA mission planners, managers, technical experts, and related reference documents, and were then compiled in a preliminary waste inventory database. These data are based on the mission plans described in the Mission Requirements Data Base and associated reference payloads. These serve as general guides for future payloads that are to be developed.

The initial waste database should be updated as the OSSA mission descriptions become more accurate. The mission contacts and the contractor support team did, however, make every effort to produce realistic and useful quantitative information at this early date. We think that we succeeded in achieving that objective satisfactorily, primarily because of the interest, cooperation and concern for the importance of the study shown by the various mission contacts. The personal contact between the NASA/contractor team which performed the study at Ames Research Center (ARC) and a knowledgeable OSSA network should be maintained in order to continue this important work beyond the initial results achieved in this preliminary study.

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OSSA SPACE STATION WASTE INVENTORY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Scope and Objectives

The Space Station Planning Group within NASA's Office of Space Science and Applications, which is made up of managers at Headquarters and Goddard Space Flight Center, considers waste management a critical issue. The objective of this OSSA Space Station Waste Inventory study was to acquire the information those planners will need to define preliminary OSSA waste management requirements on the Space Station during its Initial Operational Capability (IOC).

The following guidelines for conducting the study were presented to the OSSA Planning Group and received the group's concurrence:

- o focus on OSSA missions in the Mission Requirements Data Base (MRDB) that are currently defined for the IOC period. (These missions are identified in the MRDB by the prefix SAAX and a number code used as a brief identifier for a particular mission in portions of this report.)
- o utilize the OSSA Space Station Servicing Data Book recently produced by the BDM Corporation as a model for the study report format,

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- o coordinate with a concurrent Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) Contamination Study through sharing of methodology and data.
- o organize the waste data summaries to reflect a 90-day Space Transportation System (STS) re-supply interval (mission cycle).

1.2 Organization of Report

The remainder of this report consists of seven major sections and five appendices. Section 2 gives a brief summary of previous work reviewed to clarify the conceptual basis of the present study, and identifies links between the present study and some ongoing or recent studies in related areas. Section 3 describes the study methodology. Section 4 summarizes and discusses the study results. A discussion of results is presented in Section 5 to show how some of the study findings relate to waste management aboard Space Station. Section 6 offers some recommendations for future work. These six sections contain all the general information required to understand how the study was done and what information was produced.

The rest of the report provides detailed information, organized to help the reader learn more about a particular sub-area of interest. Section 7 supplements and extends Section 4, by providing brief overviews of each of the IOC missions included in the study and a detailed summary of the types, quantities, and special characteristics of wastes produced by each mission. Appendix A-1 shows and describes the contents of a Request for Information (RFI) form which was the written inquiry sent to data sources, along with a reproduction of the Waste Data Sheet, a worksheet used to consolidate and organize the raw data as it was obtained. Appendix A-2 shows a printout of the entire database in spreadsheet form, along with definitions of its individual elements. Appendix A-3 lists all references, and Appendix A-4 contains a list of the persons who contributed information to the inventory. Appendix A-5 contains a glossary of the acronyms that appear in this report.

2.0 RELATED RESEARCH

2.1 Earlier Waste-related Studies

A literature search was conducted on the subject of Space Station waste generation and management. This search identified several study reports from the early 1970s about waste generation and management (1,2). The reports contained no directly applicable waste data, but did contribute to developing a useful general framework for the present study, and contained concepts applicable to a waste management system design for the current Station.

2.2 Relationship to Recent Studies

2.2.1 Space Station OSSA Contamination Study

A study of contamination assessment for OSSA Space Station IOC payloads was initiated in parallel with this study. The contamination study was monitored at MSFC and performed by Science and Engineering Associates, Inc. (3). The contamination study focused <u>primarily</u> on identifying and quantifying OSSA mission-related contamination (from venting, off-gassing, etc.) in the Space Station <u>external</u> environment, and on modeling of the flow of contaminants from a given location in the external environment to other regions. The managers of both studies conducted informal reviews of each others' progress and methodologies to ensure that the end-products would be complementary.

2.2.2 BDM Servicing Study

The "OSSA Space Station Servicing Data Book" produced by the BDM Corporation in November, 1985 contains data about most of the same missions included in this study (4). The results of the BDM study have been used to develop baseline servicing requirements to guide Space Station Phase B contract studies. For this reason, the report format of this inventory has been partially modeled on the BDM study report. Because servicing is often linked with waste generation, the BDM study report and material from the MRDB were useful to the ARC team in constructing summary profiles of individual missions. Some actual waste data were also included in the BDM study report, and these data were used in the present study as baseline estimates.

The BDM study defined on-orbit servicing to include all aspects of maintenance and repair, while acknowledging that it is difficult to distinguish between operational (experiment- related) procedures and servicing activities, especially in the case of laboratory module missions. This inventory did not make a distinction between servicing and operations in compiling and summarizing data, but such a distinction helped mission experts think about waste production, and the team often discussed servicing waste and operational waste separately while collecting data.

The concept of "service interval", drawn directly from the BDM study, became a basic organizing concept in the waste inventory database. It was applied to data concerning operational as well as servicing waste. How this concept was used is explained in Section 4, "Results."

Other concepts and analytic distinctions used in the BDM study were also directly applicable to the study. For example, BDM divided servicing into two types; planned and contingency. Planned servicing is routine and scheduled, and consists of such tasks as:

- o periodic replenishment of consumables
- o refurbishment (including cleaning, calibration)
- o replacement of degraded systems at known intervals
- o repair of degraded systems at known intervals
- o scheduled replacement of old systems with new systems

Contingency servicing might include many of the same tasks but they would be non-routine and unscheduled. Servicing could also be planned but unscheduled such as when a random but expected failure occurs. Servicing contingencies make waste estimates inaccurate and more difficult to interpret. They complicate waste management planning, because the uncertainty they introduce requires logistic accommodations such as storage of more spare parts on-orbit or storage of an unknown number of failed components until they can be fitted into a return manifest aboard the STS.

Since any servicing task is likely to generate and/or involve handling of some waste materials, waste management probably should incorporate planned and contingency procedures. Contingencies are also associated with experiment operations, and these must be evaluated for their impacts on waste generation and management. Both operational and servicing plans should recognize the possibility of unexpected failures, and make adequate provisions for dealing with such events.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 <u>Definitions and Assumptions</u>

In this study, waste is defined simply as "an item which is no longer useful in its present form." Usefulness is defined relative only to the orbiting Space Station and there is also a time dimension included in the definition; that is, the item is considered not useful at a given time. The specialists consulted in the study were asked to identify only the waste generated by a specific mission, and therefore the specialist identified waste that is only "no longer useful" to the particular Space Station mission which generates it. These additional considerations are mentioned because they suggest some issues to be confronted in designing a waste management system, which is defined as "hardware, processes and procedures to dispose of waste or transform it into a useful item."

Design of a waste management system should be based on a broad top-down perspective. For example, a waste item may be managed (i.e., become useful) simply by transporting it to another location on the Station where it is needed by some mission other than the one generating it. This option might be overlooked if planning is based on information that does not reflect interactions across disciplines or among missions. A useful overall perspective is outlined in Section 5, "Discussion of Results."

The waste data identified in this study is based on an inventory for the missions that were identified in the OSSA "Yellowbook" (17). The missions labeled as free flyers or attached payloads each consist of a relatively unchanging equipment configuration that will produce waste items of a consistent quantity and composition at periodic intervals. The missions in the pressurized modules will produce waste in a much different manner. The Life Sciences Lab (LSL) and the Microgravity and Materials Processing Facility (MMPF) will each be used to perform a wide variety of experiments using many different types of equipment. There will therefore be unique types and quantities of waste products associated with the thousands of possible experiment/equipment combinations over the lifetime of the Space Station.

Since this early study focuses on the IOC phase of Space Station operations, a "generic" group (scenario) of experiments and facilities identified for IOC by the mission planners was used to produce this inventory. The planners for the LSL are using a scenario from a document known as the "Redbook"(7) at present. The ongoing MMPF study (10) has identified six scenarios. The ARC study team used one of those scenarios that is identified as having "high scientific potential for which the stage of equipment development and present or anticipated funding were considered," since these broad characteristics also describe the Life Science Redbook scenario fairly well.

These scenarios are only representative of many possible alternatives; the actual experiments and equipment in all of the missions will be better defined between now and IOC. Nevertheless, the current scenarios used in this study appear to be sufficiently typical to make waste estimates derived from them useful in planning. Readers of this report can learn about other possible scenarios and/or experiments for the life and materials sciences by reading the "Green"(6) and "Blue" (18) Books, and the MMPF Study (10) respectively.

In summary, this study gathered data intended only to enable preliminary OSSA waste management system requirements to be developed. Additional studies are needed to refine these requirements and develop concepts for handling, processing and disposal facilities for OSSA waste materials.

3.2 Study Methods

The overall work flow for the study is diagrammed in Figure 1. The sequence of activities that made up the study methodology is represented by the boxes in that figure. These activities are briefly described in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Selection of OSSA Missions

The missions included in this study are those used by OSSA in planning for the IOC period of Space Station operations (17). These missions are listed in numerical order in Table 1 and in alphabetical order in Table 2. Table 1 also shows the designated OSSA managers for the various missions, and classifies the missions according to payload type i.e., inside a pressurized lab module, attached externally to the Station structure, or mounted on free-flying platforms. The latter two categories include some missions which are developing multipurpose attached platforms—so-called Hitchhikers—or free flying platforms (Spartan, Explorer) that can serve multiple user needs.

3.2.2 Identification of Waste Data Sources

The study team contacted each designated mission manager as soon as these individuals were identified, and asked that manager to designate a person as primary contact for information about waste produced by the mission. In some cases, the mission manager took this responsibility himself, but in most cases referred the ARC team to a mission specialist. These primary data sources and key reference documents are identified in Section 7, "Mission Waste Profiles and Waste Inventory Forms."

3.2.3 Collection of Data

Each designated data source was sent a Request For Information (RFI) form with

Appendix A-1,"Request for Information Form & Waste Data Sheet," includes examples of both these documents along with a description of the general method used to identify waste items, sources and quantities. Originally conceived as the components of a mail questionnaire, this combination package became instead an interview guide and basis for structuring respondent inputs.

The ARC team collected data by site visits and interviews because the project leader of the BDM Study, on the basis of his recent experience, strongly recommended that method over a mail questionnaire. As the ARC team learned more about the similarities and differences among the OSSA missions, the greater effectiveness of collecting data through personal interviews became more and more apparent. Experience soon showed that no single, simple format for a mail questionnaire would have served adequately to gather the diversity of data represented by this multidisciplinary group of missions.

Personal meetings were set up and interviews were conducted after the prospective interviewees had had a few days to study the mailed RFI. During the site visits to hold the interviews, the ARC team identified and obtained copies of many valuable background documents. These contained detailed mission descriptions and often provided extensive quantitative data pertaining to potential waste generation. Key documents that were gathered, some unpublished, are listed in Appendix A-3, "References".

3.2.4 Compilation of Data

The waste data were entered into a database, using the Microsoft ExcelTM spreadsheet program, on a MacintoshTM computer. ExcelTM is a powerful and flexible program capable of generating a wide variety of summary report formats, of which just a few examples are represented by the contents of the inventory forms in Section 7 and by the summary tables and charts in Section 4, "Results." Descriptive information from the MRDB, BDM Study report and other document sources was compiled into brief Mission Waste Profiles as MacWriteTM files on the same computer. The waste database elements are listed and described in Appendix A-2.

3.2.5 Generation of Reports

A Mission Waste Profile, which is a formatted narrative description, was produced for every mission. A Waste Inventory Summary tabulation was also generated for every mission that had quantifiable waste items identified. Each Mission Waste Profile and Waste Inventory Summary form were then sent to the appropriate mission contact for review and approval. Approved versions of these report elements are included in Section 7, "Mission Waste Profiles and Waste Inventory Forms."

FIGURE 1 - WASTE STUDY WORK FLOW

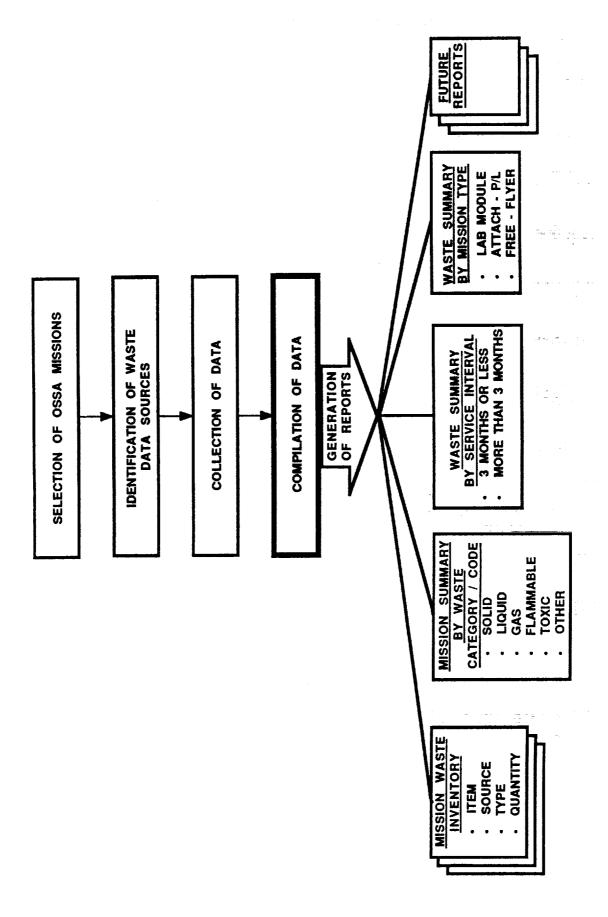


TABLE 1: OSSA Missions and Managers Listed in Numerical Order *

Mission	Acronym	Type **	Code E Manager	<u>Center</u>
SAAX 0001	CRNE	AP ·	Jon Ormes	GSFC
SAAX 0004	SIRTF	FF	George Newton	HQ
SAAX 0004A	SIRTF Serv.	FF	Edmond Reeves	HQ
SAAX 0010	ASO/HRSO	AP	Edmond Reeves	HQ
SAAX 0010A	ASO/HRSO Serv.	AP	Edmond Reeves	HQ
SAAX 0011	ASO/POF	AP	Edmond Reeves	HQ
SAAX 0011A	ASO/POF Serv.	AP	Edmond Reeves	HQ
SAAX 0012	HST	FF	Jim Welch	HQ
SAAX 0013	GRO	FF	Art Reetz	HQ
SAAX 0017	AXAF	FF	Arthur Fuchs	HQ
SAAX 0017A	AXAF Serv.	FF	Arthur Fuchs	HQ
SAAX 0021	SMF	AP	Jon Ormes	GSFC
SAAX 0022	SSS	FF	Joseph Schulman	GSFC
SAAX 0022A	SSS Serv.	FF	Joseph Schulman	GSFC
SAAX 0027	EX 1	FF	Ken Rosette	GSFC
SAAX 0028	EX 2	FF	William Hibbard	GSFC
SAAX 0029	EX 3	FF	William Hibbard	GSFC
SAAX 0030	HH 1	AP	David Gilman	HQ
SAAX 0031	HH2	AP	David Gilman	HQ
SAAX 0032	HH3	AP	David Gilman	HQ
SAAX 0112	CDCE	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0115	AT	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207	STO	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207A	ACRIM	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207C	HRTS	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207E	SUSIM	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207F	SEPAC	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207G	WISP	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207H	TEBPP	AP	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0207J	RPDP	FF	Bill Roberts	MSFC
SAAX 0250	HH 4 (ERBE)	AP	Robert Schiffer	HQ
SAAX 0251	TRMM	AP	Tom Keating	GSFC
SAAX 0307	LSL	LM	Larry Chambers	HQ
SAAX 0401	MMPF	LM	Donald Wrublik	HQ
SAAX 0502	SBAR	AP	Tom Campbell	HQ

^{*} SAAX numbers are codes used in the MRDB

AP = Attached Payload
FF = Free-flier/Co-orbiting Platform

^{**} LM = Lab Module

TABLE 2: Alphabetical List of OSSA Missions

Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor	SAAX 0207A
Advanced Solar Observatory: Pinhole/Occulter Facility Mission	SAAX 0011
Advanced Solar Observatory: Pinhole/Occulter Facility Servicing	SAAX 0011A
Advanced Solar Observatory: Solar Optical Telescope Mission	SAAX 0010
Advanced Solar Observatory: Solar Optical Telescope Servicing	SAAX 0010A
Advanced X-ray Astronomy Facility Mission	SAAX 0017
Advanced X-ray Astronomy Facility Servicing	SAAX 0017A
Astrometric Telescope — Extrasolar	SAAX 0115
Cosmic Dust Collection Experiment	SAAX 0112
Cosmic Ray Nuclei Experiment	SAAX 0001
Explorer 1 (Solar Maximum Mission) Servicing	SAAX 0027
	SAAX 0028
Explorer 2 Servicing	SAAX 0029
Explorer 3 Servicing	SAAX 0013
Gamma Ray Observatory Servicing	SAAX 0013
Hubble Space Telescope Servicing Life Sciences Lab	SAAX 0307
	SAAX 0401
Microgravity and Materials Processing Facility	SAAX 0207J
Recoverable Plasma Diagonstic Package	SAAX 02073
Solar Terrestrial Observatory	SAAX 0207 SAAX 0207C
Solar UV High Resolution Telescope and Spectrograph	SAAX 0207E
Solar UV Spectral Irradiance Monitor	SAAX 0207L SAAX 0502
Space-Based Antenna Test Range	SAAX 0302 SAAX 0207F
Space Experiments with Particle Accelerators	SAAX 02071 SAAX 0004
Space Infrared Telescope Facility Mission	SAAX 0004 SAAX 0004A
Space Infrared Telescope Facility Servicing	SAAX 0004A SAAX 0030
Space Station Hitchhiker 1	· -
Space Station Hitchhiker 2	SAAX 0031
Space Station Hitchhiker 3	SAAX 0032
Space Station Hitchhiker 4 (Earth Radiation Budget Experiment)	SAAX 0250
Space Station Spartan Mission	SAAX 0022
Space Station Spartan Servicing	SAAX 0022A
Superconducting Magnet Facility	SAAX 0021
Theoretical and Experimental Beam Plasma Physics	SAAX 0207H
Tropical Rainfall Mapping Mission	SAAX 0251
Waves in Space Plasma	SAAX 0207G

4.0 RESULTS

The study results are presented in this section. The first subsection provides brief general descriptions of the three major payload types, along with examples of the most common classes of consumables (potential waste sources) and wastes for each type. The rest of Section 4 presents and annotates a series of tables and charts that summarize overall waste production by phase, by service interval, by 90-day interval, and by major payload type. Separate tabulations and charts were prepared for mass and volume within each summary category.

4.1 Mission-Based Waste Summary

The capsule descriptions in this sub-section give a sense of a "typical" mission and the major generic types of consumables and wastes associated with three payload types--pressurized lab modules, attached platforms and free-flying platforms. These overviews will provide a concrete context for intepretation of the quantitative data presented in later tables and charts.

4.1.1 Laboratory Module Missions

4.1.1.1 Mission Description - Overview

These missions would be conducted in pressurized, habitable modules with major equipment mounted to the interior. Experiments would be fairly highly automated, but when fully operational would also require daily servicing by the crew. These missions require significant quantities of consumables for their support and continuously produce large quantities of data, samples and waste materials. They would utilize several common hardware items such as workbenches and gloveboxes for materials handling and waste containment. Missions would be supplied with consumables via the logistics module which would also transport equipment change-outs and end-products. Waste would be produced by experiment procedures, maintenance and servicing procedures.

4.1.1.2 Waste Sources/Materials - Overview

The types of consumables which may be waste sources include:

- o life support material (food, water, etc.) for live specimens
- o sample containers and preservatives
- o supplies for housekeeping
- o raw materials for materials processing facilities

The types of waste materials which may be generated include:

- o specimen wastes
- o empty containers, excess preservative
- o housekeeping and experiment procedures wastes
- o materials processing wastes

4.1.2 External Attached Payloads

4.1.2.1 Mission Description - Overview

The external attached payloads are individual or grouped science instrument packages to carry out astronomical/astrophysical or solar-terrestrial experiments and observations. Some of the missions focus on attached science instrument platforms or interfaces, such as the Goddard Hitchhiker variations. These platforms will not be waste producers, although some payloads mounted on them probably will be. A minority of these experiments will have some degree of crew participation, and these intra-vehicular activities (IVA) and procedures will continuously generate a small amount of waste, principally paper. A few missions also anticipate making some on-orbit repairs to failed components which could generate some waste inside the pressurized areas of the Space Station at irregular intervals. Otherwise, waste from these payloads would be generated sporadically from servicing, replenishment of consumables, or changeout of components, including science instruments. This servicing would generally be done as extra-vehicular activity (EVA), often while the STS is docked with the Station; hence the waste produced would not require storage on the Station if it could be returned to Earth on the same STS flight. Changed-out components or empty containers used to bring consumables to orbit are considered waste for purposes of this study, even though they will probably be returned to Earth and recycled.

The types of consumables which may be waste sources are:

- o gases to maintain science instrument environment
- o batteries, fuel
- o film and paper (from Space Station pressurized module when crew are actively involved in science)

The types of waste materials which may be generated include:

- o purged gas from science instruments
- o refueling spillage
- o failed components
- o servicing and data recording waste

4.1.3 Free-flyer/Co-orbiting Platforms

4.1.3.1 Mission Description - Overview

The free-flying and co-orbiting missions include: "mature" scientific instruments packaged with appropriate support equipment, such as the Hubble Space Telescope or the Space Infrared Telescope Facility; conceptual instrument packages in early development stages; and multi-mission spacecraft with or without defined science payloads. The waste associated with these missions would be generated for the most part by infrequent servicing procedures performed while the remote platform is housed in a service bay at the Space Station. Platforms would be retrieved under their own power or by use of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV). After EVA servicing, the platform would be tested near the Station before repositioning it far from the Station. These platforms are generally planned to be self-contained and will either have data recorders on board or will transmit data back to Earth for processing. The Space Station crew would have little to do with day-to-day operations; it is possible, however, that some contingency repairs would be performed on failed components inside the pressurized volume of the Space Station.

4.1.3.2 Waste Sources/Materials - Overview

The types of consumables which may be waste sources on platforms are:

- o gases to maintain science instrument environment (e.g. cryogens for cooling, inert gas)
- o propellants, batteries, recording tapes
- o servicing supplies

The types of waste materials which may be generated include:

- o gas from leakage during recharging
- o servicing waste (scraps of insulation, wire, thermal grease)

4.2 Waste Category/Production Summary

In this section, a summary table shows the amounts (mass, volume) of estimated waste totalled for individual missions by material phase (solid, liquid, or gas) at various service intervals. Overall totals for each interval and phase are also provided. A series of summary charts then depict waste production in each phase by service interval and by successive 90-day intervals for up to 5 years (the longest service interval identified) for each of three payload types--pressurized module, external attached payload, and free-flyers. The charts that use a service interval time-line are based on actual estimates, while those with a time-line divided into 90-day intervals show weighted averages of waste production per interval.

4.2.1 Waste Estimates by Mission Type and Service Interval (Table 3)

Table 3 summarizes the mass and volume of wastes estimated to be generated by each mission for each successive service interval. The service intervals are shown in months, with the mass (kilograms) and volume (liters) totals of solids, liquids and gases for each mission and service interval displayed in separate columns. The total mass and volume for each mission and interval are tabulated in the last two columns.

The very large volumes shown for gaseous waste in the table and charts are based on the use of Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP) as a uniform reporting standard. Other standards (e.g. based on assumed repressurization or liquefication of waste gas) were rejected as being beyond the scope of this study. The following conversion example may help the reader grasp the meaning of these large numbers. If a standard industrial tank of a common gas, such as nitrogen, is brought to STP from a nominal delivery pressure of 3000 psi, the volume of the 1000 liters of compressed gas would increase to 204,000 liters. This conversion ratio of ≈1:200 may be used to interpret the STP volumes reported here.

4.2.2 Total OSSA Mission Waste by Service Interval (Figure 2)

Figure 2 shows the total volume and mass of solids, liquids and gases estimated to be produced during the service intervals shown on the horizontal axis. Wastes are generally produced continuously during the 3 month service interval, since most are attributable to the Life Science Laboratory (LSL) and the Microgravity and Materials Processing Facility (MMPF). Some of the peaks shown for longer service intervals would occur during a brief period at the end of the interval when some servicing activity is being carried out on an external attached payload or on a free-flyer mission. Although one mission (ASO/POF) plans some servicing after 60 months, the types and amounts of waste produced at that interval are not known, so the charts show service intervals only out to 36 months.

4.2.3 Total OSSA Mission Waste Per 90 Day Period (Mass) (Figure 3)

In Figure 3, the mass totals from Figure 2 are redistributed along a horizontal axis on which the intervals represent the nominal Shuttle resupply flight schedule (one flight every 90 days or 3 months). The twenty equal intervals correspond to the 60 months covering all known service intervals—not just the 36 months used in Figure 2. This chart shows cumulative quantities of wastes which are produced in each of the twenty successive intervals. For example, the peak on the SOLID chart Flight #8 (24 months) is the total mass produced from all missions with 3, 6 and 24 month service intervals shown in Figure 2 or Table 3, since these intervals coincide at 24 months. Also, since all quantified LIQUID waste is produced in the lab module on a 90 day cycle, there is no variation among the periods on LIQUID charts.

TABLE 3: WASTE ESTIMATES BY MISSION TYPE AND SERVICE INTERVAL (MONTHS)

Mission Type	Number	SI	SOLID		LIQUID		GAS		TOTAL	
mission typo	1101111501		KG	LTR	KG	LTR	KG	LTR*	KG	LTR
EXT. ATCHED P/L										
D(11711 O1 125 174	SAAX 0010	3	3.94	6.12	0	0	0	0	3.94	6.12
	SAAX 0010A	12	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBO	TBD	TBD
	SAAX 0011	3	4.5	6.93	0	0	0	0	4.5	6.93
	SAAX 0011	60	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	SAAX 0021	12	0	0	0	0	275	1.5 mil	275	1.5 mil
	SAAX 0030	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SAAX 0031	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SAAX 0032	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SAAX 0115	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SAAX 0207	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SAAX 0207A	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	07.0
	SAAX 0207C	3	18	27.2	0	0	0	0	18	27.2
	SAAX 0207E	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0
	SAAX 0207F	36	86	381	0	0	0	0	86	381
	SAAX 0207G	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u> </u>	
	SAAX 0207H	N/A	5	27	0	0	0	0	5	27
	SAAX 0207J	6		70	0	0	3.2	2240	184.2	2310
	SAAX 0250	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>
	SAAX 0251	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FF/CO-ORBITING										7000
	SAAX 0004	24	2355	7000	0	0	0	0	2355	7000
	SAAX 0004A	24		0		0	233	1.3 mil	233	1.3 mil
	SAAX 0012	36		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBO 1	TBD
	SAAX 0013	27		0		0	0	0	0	<u> </u>
,	SAAX 0017	36		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBO	TBD
	SAAX 0017A	36		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	∏ TBD _	TBO
	SAAX 0022] 3				0	0	0	0	0
	SAAX 0022A	3		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	SAAX 0027	24				0		5090	10.8	5095
	SAAX 0028	36		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	SAAX 0029	36	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
LABMODULE					 			05000	1000	00040
	SAAX0307	3	879				214		1892	90343
	SAAX0401	3	480	2576	2605	2598	365	385000	3450	390174

^{*} Gas volume @ Standard Temperature and Pressure (0 °C and 1 atm.)

4.2.4 Total OSSA Mission Waste Per 90 Day Period (Volume) (Figure 4)

Figure 4 shows volume totals from Figure 2 redistributed along the horizontal axis in the same manner as Figure 3.

4.2.5 Average Waste Mass Per 90 days by Payload Type (Figure 5)

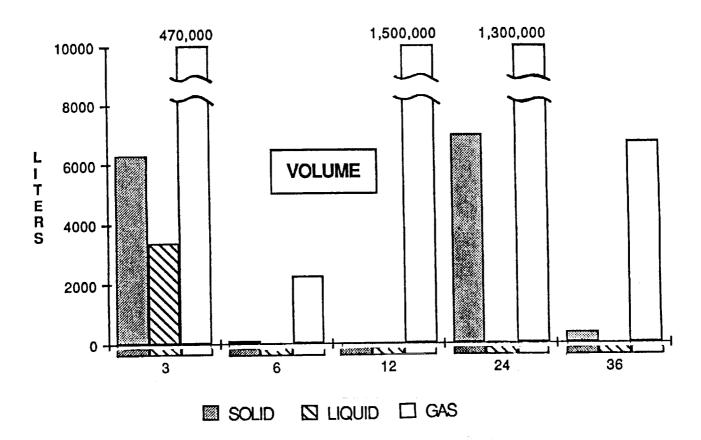
Table 2 and Figures 3 and 4 show that the external attached and free-flyer payload types tend to produce large quantities of waste in peaks at the end of relatively long service intervals. For example, some of the free-flyer payloads may produce a large amount of waste on a 24 or 36 month service interval, but when that large amount is "spread" over several 90 day periods, these payloads account for only a small fraction of the total waste mass <u>per 90 days</u>. On the other hand, the laboratory missions are producing waste continuously, and account for most of the large peaks in the 3 month service interval.

Given this marked disparity between internal and external payloads in their modes of waste production, the raw data were transformed in a way that gives equal "weighting" to the different payload types, relative to the fixed 90 day STS flight schedule. The results of such a transformation are shown in Figure 5. These pie charts depict the average percentages by phase of total waste mass that would be produced every 90 days by the three major types of payloads.

4.2.6 Average Waste Volume Per 90 days by Payload Type (Figure 6)

Figure 6 shows the percentage of the waste <u>volume</u> estimated to be produced per 90 days by the various types of payloads. The volume was averaged as in Figure 5.

Gas Volume @ Standard Temperature & Pressure (0 °C & 1 atm.)



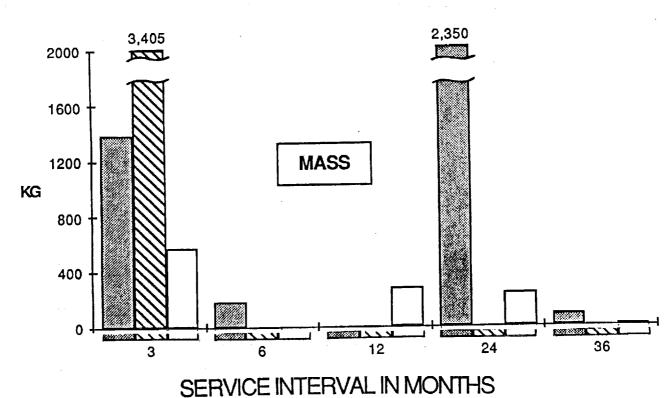


FIGURE 2. TOTAL OSSA MISSION WASTE BY SERVICE INTERVAL

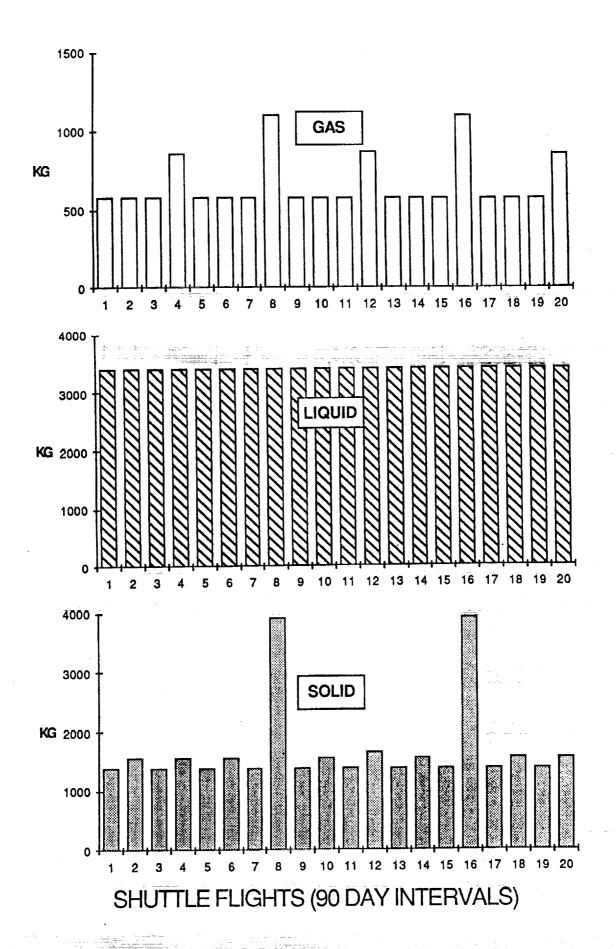


FIGURE 3. TOTAL OSSA MISSION WASTE PER 90 DAY PERIOD (MASS)

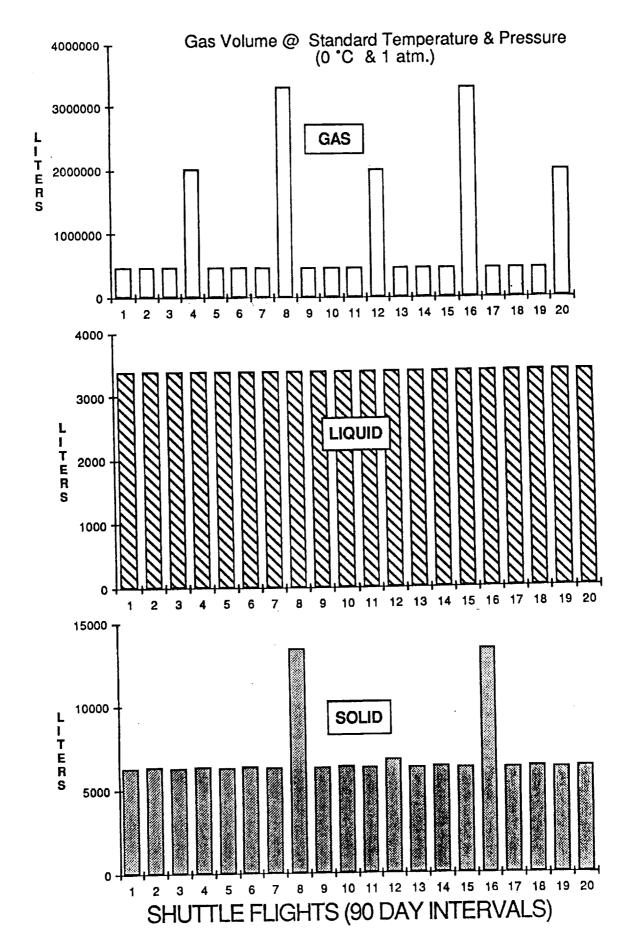


FIGURE 4. TOTAL OSSA MISSION WASTE PER 90 DAY PERIOD (VOLUME)

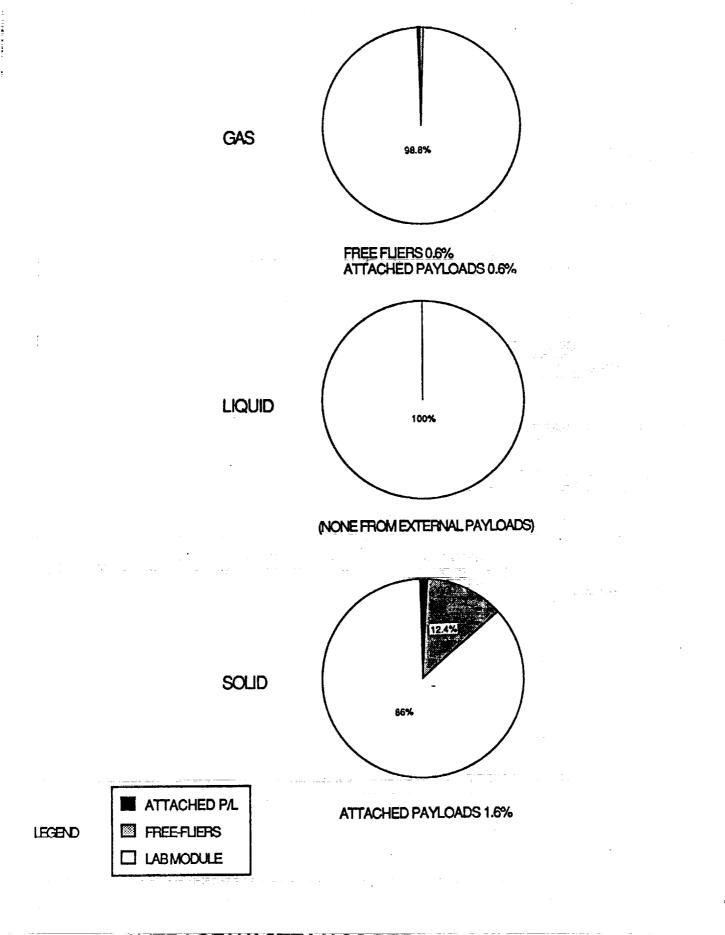


FIGURE 5. AVERAGE WASTE MASS PER 90 DAYS BY PAYLOAD TYPE

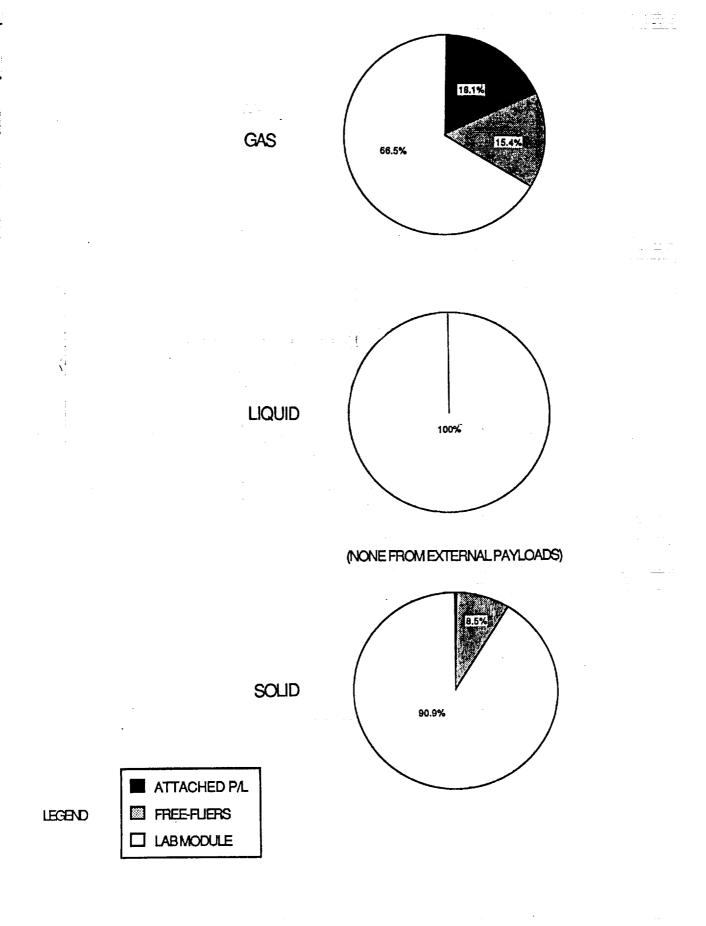


FIGURE 6. AVERAGE WASTE VOLUME PER 90 DAYS BY PAYLOAD TYPE

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5.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of this inventory of waste from OSSA missions support a number of conclusions having important implications for mission plans and schedules.

This report shows that OSSA missions currently included in IOC planning will generate large quantities of waste material and trash. These materials will require handling, processing, and recycling or disposal. Specifically, the IOC missions would generate a total mass of waste material in excess of 5350 kg, or nearly 12000 pounds, during every 90-day nominal interval between STS flights. This figure is about half the permissible landing weight for the STS, currently set at roughly 24000 pounds. The assumption that the crew habitation module and the European and Japanese modules will generate at least an equal quantity of waste and trash seems conservative. If that assumption holds, however, then the OSSA data suggest that the STS would be virtually dedicated to returning wastes unless on-orbit waste processing, reuse/recycling, and other alternatives to STS de-orbiting are planned.

Current plans recognize that such common, high volume commodities as water and atmospheric gases should be reclaimed and reused aboard Space Station. This study gives OSSA planners quantitative information that will allow them to identify opportunities to reclaim and reuse other waste products from science missions, such as purge gases, solvents, and cleaning fluids other than water. In many cases, large quantities of raw materials will be converted into relatively clean waste by the original users. These users may discover that in the long run it is advantageous to process this waste on orbit and reuse it, rather than discarding and replacing it. Even if the original users do not opt for recycling, some other use for the processed material may be found elsewhere aboard the Space Station. If so, adequate processing and transfer of reusable materials must be planned, including guidelines for sharing the costs and benefits of such exchanges among OSSA missions or with other Space Station program areas.

The individual OSSA mission plans on which the missions specialists based their quantitative estimates for this study are incomplete and not fully integrated into an overall Space Station growth plan. The estimates given for several of the missions are based on complex "strawman" payload scenarios that will undoubtedly change. This makes the data difficult to relate to IOC constraints in such critical areas as Space Station volume and power, or STS capacity and flight scheduling. Interpretation and use of the data presented here must recognize these facts. Also, while the missions studied make up a planning envelope for the IOC time frame. it is unlikely that all of these missions will ever be fully operational at the same time. Despite these limitations to the realism of the estimates presented in this report, they constitute the best information available on which to base design requirements. They are valid and accurate within the limits of the assumptions and guidelines for interpretation that have been clearly stated throughout the report or

which are included in the database "Notes" in Appendix A-2. Equally important, perhaps, the data can be improved by using the approach that was tested and validated in this study.

Each disciplinary set of OSSA missions has been planned in relative isolation from others and from other Space Station user groups. The variety and quantity of materials that will be available in the total OSSA waste pool for recycling was not known until this study inventoried them. The resulting database of program-wide information will make it possible to plan more efficient management of these materials across scientific disciplines, and ultimately across boundaries of other Space Station functional areas.

Waste management can be thought of as encompassing four sequential phases:

Waste Generation (source, type, rate)
Waste Handling (containment, transfer)
Waste Processing (treatment, processing, utilization)
Waste Disposal (stowage, disposal)

These steps are common to both Earth and space-based waste management. The fact that the Earth is a relatively closed ecosystem is having an increasing impact on the operations of modern societies. Similarly, the "permanent" Space Station will inevitably function as a relatively closed artificial ecosystem. Skylab provided the U.S. a major flight opportunity to develop preliminary experience in virtually all of these waste management areas (5), experience which showed that waste management will be extremely important to Space Station designers. This study clearly focused on the waste generation step. The next logical task is to apply the information generated in the present study to solving problems connected with waste handling, processing, and disposal.

It appears that the initial Space Station configuration will be scaled down from previous versions, and that OSSA will have to compete aggressively with commercial, technology development and military missions for space on STS flights and for scarce Space Station resources at IOC. These developments make it imperative that OSSA mission operations and servicing plans provide for an efficient materials management process to address the major waste management problems brought to light by this study. In light of the quantities of waste the OSSA missions would produce, the option of using the STS to return these materials to Earth is clearly not desirable or perhaps even viable if any significant science goals are to be achieved during IOC.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This study developed a waste materials database that can support much more realistic waste management planning, but its adequacy as a planning tool can only be tested by using it. The sooner it is put to that test the better, so that waste management can be given the critical attention it deserves in an overall materials management plan. The present study should be continued, and its scope widened to include both data collection and use of the data to generate specific requirements and design concepts for a waste management system to serve OSSA and the other users aboard Space Station. This next phase should be initiated with minimum delay for two major reasons.

- 1) There is widespread interest in addressing waste management problems effectively among OSSA mission managers and payload specialists who participated in this study. Continuing the present work will sustain and mobilize this interest to bring about effective, cooperative waste management planning. This planning is presently not keeping pace with such related developments as the issuance of the Phase C/D Space Station RFP. Unless materials management is given continuing attention, Space Station design decisions will be made without adequate inputs on waste management issues, to every user's detriment.
- 2) The inventory just completed and summarized in this report represents only a partial--although substantial--accounting of waste material production. Many, if not most, OSSA Space Station mission plans are in rapid flux, and additional planning decisions are being made almost daily that will change and often add to the total quantity of prospective waste. During this initial inventory phase, the ARC team became thoroughly familiar with the status of OSSA mission plans as they stood in mid-1986, and made strong links to a network of extremely knowledgeable OSSA mission experts. These engineers and scientists are now aware of and thinking about waste management problems. A follow-on phase of work on this problem will sustain the momentum established during the first phase, and increase the cost-effectiveness of the effort already invested. It will enable the existing inventory to be updated without loss of continuity, and insure that changes or additions can be related to the results of this study. Constantly improving information about waste will give mission planners an incentive to continue to work the waste management problem at a program-wide level as well as within each science discipline and each mission's particular context. Without continuity of effort, the existing database will rapidly be outdated and will, of course, remain incomplete.

Specific next steps recommended are:

- 1. Continue to collect waste data, to fill in gaps and improve the overall quality of the waste materials inventory that was developed in the present study. Establish a dissemination procedure to make periodic updates of the database and special reports derived from the database available to members of the OSSA mission development community.
- 2. Develop preliminary requirements for OSSA waste management system design, examine alternative approaches to Space Station waste management relative to these requirements, and relate these approaches to waste management planning in other areas, such as crew habitat and non-OSSA programs (commercial and technology development).
- 3. Develop a conceptual design for an integrated waste management system or facility to serve OSSA needs aboard the Space Station at a minimum, while providing for post-IOC growth and also for integration with Station-wide waste management concepts.

The objective of this study was to perform a detailed and quantitative inventory of the waste which the OSSA missions within the IOC planning envelope will produce. This inventory was completed as planned, within limits imposed by the current uncertainties in OSSA mission plans. The information has been organized in a computer database and is ready for OSSA planners and others to use in defining waste-related requirements for a Space Station materials management system. A copy of the Macintosh computer disk is available from the Study Manager.

7.0 MISSION WASTE PROFILES AND WASTE INVENTORY FORMS

7.1 Mission Profile Outline Description

A Mission Waste Profile is presented for each mission in sections 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5, classified by type of payload. Missions for which quantified waste was available include an attached Waste Inventory Form explained in section 7.2. Missions are presented in numeric order within sections, for ease of location.

Each Mission Waste Profile includes the following major headings:

MISSION CONTACT - Mission contacts are listed with their associated institutions. The contact who served as the primary mission data source and mission Waste Profile reviewer is designated by a [*]. Full addresses for all contributors are given in Appendix A-4.

MISSION DESCRIPTION - A short mission description is given which was compiled from either the MRDB or documents supplied by the mission contacts.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME - The estimated operational lifetime of the mission hardware after on-orbit placement. At the end of this period the hardware might require major refurbishment on the ground in order to be considered for redeployment. Data sources were similar to that for Mission Description above.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL - Estimated duration(s) of time between planned on-orbit servicing. Data sources similar to that for Mission Description with updating by mission contacts.

SERVICING SCENARIOS -

EVA (extra-vehicular activity) - Major servicing tasks (and candidate waste items) conducted outside the Space Station or STS.

IVA (intra-vehicular activity) - Same as EVA but for inside the Space Station or STS.

COMMON HARDWARE - Mission-related hardware items that were not experiment-specific such as a multi-purpose workbench, glove box, or generic experiment support facilities. These hardware items are frequently associated with the generation and containment of waste.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS - Experiment hardware which can be attached to or used in conjunction with the Common Hardware described above. These hardware items were frequently associated with the generation, but not necessarily containment, of waste.

CONSUMABLES - Mission-related supplies which would be "consumed" on-orbit during experiment-related and servicing-related tasks. These items would be prime candidates for generation of waste. Some waste which originated as a consumable item may be processed on-orbit or on the ground into a new consumable. Water would be a prime candidate for this procedure.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS - Components of the mission-related hardware discussed above which either have known lifetimes and must be replaced prior to their failure during planned servicing or have highly variable lifetimes and are replaced upon failure during contingency servicing. Some of these parts can be viewed as planned or contingency waste items. Others may require failure analysis and be returned to usefulness or disposed of on-orbit or on the ground.

WASTE ITEMS - These items were identified during analysis of the above areas or were already known as wastes and could be quantified on the Waste Inventory form attached to the mission Waste Profile form.

COMMENTS - Background information helpful for interpreting the mission profile or waste data.

REFERENCES - The major references used to develop each Waste Profile are listed below. The abbreviated title given is used to identify the reference in this section for each mission. The number given is its number in Appendix A-3, "References."

- 4) BDM Study
- 6) ARC Greenbook
- 7) OSSA Redbook
- 8) MRDB
- 9) Space Station Mission Data Waste Management Requirements Assessment
- 10) MMPF Study
- 11) Richard Williams Report
- 12) TRW Payload Database
- 13) GSFC Miniworkshop Report
- 14) SAIC Operational Scenario for STO
- 15) TRMM memo
- 16) Lane et al. Study

7.2 Waste Inventory Form Description

Waste Inventory Forms for each mission were produced by abstracting essential data from the computer database. The total array of elements in this database is described in Appendix A-2. Waste Inventory Forms were generated for all missions with quantifiable waste items. Each of the column headings in the Form is explained below.

The **Hardware** column in the form was used to define a specific hardware item which was a source of waste. The **Procedure** column was used to define a specific task or procedure (if pertinent) which generated or produced the waste. Most missions did not call for use of this column.

The Waste Item column contains labels for distinguishable kinds of waste at the lowest level of description. Each Waste Item row was given a unique Identification Number (ID#) in the database, to allow items to be uniquely referred to, and to permit restoration of the original ordering after database sorting to produce a special report.

The Unit column provides an objective way of dividing waste into unitary amounts. Some typical Units are one battery, the amount of gas leakage per recharge of a vessel, or the amount of water used to clean a piece of apparatus after an experiment. These units were essential for the computation of waste production rates; they are relatively uninformative taken by themselves, however. In most cases, this unit was created during the data entry phase. For mission SAAX 0401, the Microgravity and Materials Processing Facility, the Unit designation is "1 run" which is the amount of waste produced during a specific processing experiment cycle.

The Service Interval (SI) is listed for each Procedure/Waste Item in the Waste Summary Form in months. Mission service intervals were obtained from various sources and varied from 3 to 36 months. In the case of missions designed for the pressurized modules where servicing could occur on a daily basis, the SI was still listed as 3 months since more detailed data was not available at the time of this Study and the focus was on 3 month waste totals.

The column labelled #/SI, is the number of Units produced per Service Interval. This waste is not necessarily only related to servicing procedures, but includes all waste produced during a given SI. For some waste items the number entered is "1" to indicate that the waste item is generated continuously over time e.g., a gaseous waste.

The column labelled kg/SI in the Waste Inventory Form is the mass of the waste Unit (in kilograms), multiplied by the number of Units generated per servicing interval. When the mass of a waste item was estimated as a range, an average is used for any computations. The raw data for Mass/Unit is not shown in the summary table but is an element in the database shown in Appendix A-2.

The column labelled ltr/SI in the Waste Inventory Form provides estimates of volume of the waste items in liters. Where mass only was provided for a waste item, the volume was computed based on density values for the material. Volume of gases was uniformly adjusted to Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP).

The Phase column was used to classify waste items into material categories or phases of solid (S), liquid (L) and gas (G). The Code column allowed each item to be qualitatively coded in a variety of ways, to support production of special reports. The codes used included: B=bioactive; C=corrosive; F=flammable; R=radioactive; S=sharp; and T=toxic. Obviously, these codes will be important when future waste handling, containerization, processing, transport, and disposal issues are addressed.

7.3 Laboratory Module Missions

7.3.1 SAAX 0307 — Life Sciences Lab (LSL)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Gary Primeaux (JSC), LaDonna Miller (JSC — MATSCO), Caye Johnson (ARC)*, Steve Corbin (ARC — MATSCO)

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The LSL is located in a pressurized module. It will support conduct of a full spectrum of life science research using humans, animals and plants as subjects. With the addition of an animal and plant vivarium and lab module (SAAX 0302) post-IOC, the LSL may convert to a human research lab (SAAX 0303). The LSL will be outfitted with animal and plant life support and growth facilities, specimen maintenance systems, physiological monitoring instruments, stowage, a workbench, freezers, data collection and management systems.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: TBD

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: Minor daily, major each 90 days.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: None identified.

IVA: Specimen maintenance, biosample acquisition, on-board sample processing, laboratory maintenance, and cleaning will all produce waste.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Reference payload from Greenbook and Redbook (see References below).

CONSUMABLES: See following table.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Contingency servicing may be necessary to support animal specimen welfare if vivarium has major failure. Logistics module might serve as backup animal life support system, or subjects may be humanely euthanized within the enclosed workbench.

REFERENCES: ARC SLA Greenbook, OSSA Redbook, BDM study, MRDB, Space Station Mission Data Waste Management Requirements Assessment (July 1, 1986)

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F	Ę	tra	Ve	æ	SD	W	ב	ŧ	ξe	5	€	Sp	×	ב	₩	Ę.	בֿ	€ F	×	эp	ŧ	ō	id	2	ਲੋ	8	Ë	. <u>×</u>	₹	ē	ē	ō
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f	purp	purp	purp	purp	PUTD	;;	눍	ä	3 t	## H	<u>ب</u>	,	fuge	fuge	fuge	ifuge	ifuge	fuge	wast	wast	wast	اب		It m	(6)			, dry	We	100	t wa	š
	Liti-	E :	E E	当	=	abit	abit	abit	71 Habitat	72 Habitat	73 Habitat	74 Habitat	entr	76 Centrifuge	entr	78 Centrifuge	79 Centrifuge	entr	Cage washer	age	906	den	ant	abita	ŏ o o	OWITE	asks	ripes	ipes	den	den	den
#0	63 Multi-purp. work bnch	64 Multi-purp, work bnch	65 Multi-purp. work bnch	66 Multi-purp. work bnch	67 Multi-purp, work bnch	68 Habitat	69 Habitat	70 Habitat	7 7	72 H	73 H	74 H	75 Centrifuge	76 C	77 Centrifuge	78 C	79 C	80 Centrifuge	2 C	82 Cage washer	83 C	84 rodent	85 plant	86 h	87 gloves	88 gowns	89 masks	<u>≯</u>	91 wipes, wet	92 rodent food	93 rodent water	94 rodent oxygen
2																					_											

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a		00				Ω	0	m	\mathbf{m}	Ω	0	Φ		Ш	20	മ	00	00	Ш	00	Ш	<u>m</u>	0									
e Code	ග		တ	တ	တ	တ	ဟ	_	ဟ	တ	ဟ	ဟ	ဟ	ഗ	တ	တ	ဟ	ဟ	ဟ	တ	တ	ဟ		_	ဟ	ဟ	_	ဟ	_	တ	တ	တ
Itr/SI Phase	85800	400	0	2.7	2.7	5	4	0.1	5	-	2		<u> </u>	10	4	12	20	10	10	30	10	က		Œ	4	40	B	15	<u> </u>	11	30	30
_		400	0	2	5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.4	0.002	TBD TE	3.2	1.6	2.5	15	0.5	1.2	3.6	1.5	0.8	7	ED CEL	1.6	6.6	15 TI	1.24	5.6 TI	ဇ	6	4
18/#				-			200			3 24	1	500			20		3		180	180	180	3 400	7		3 40	300	3 15000	3 35		3 1000	400	
S	က	(')						.,			_							` /														
Unit	1 rat/day					syringe	needle	ml	tubes	syringe	roll	tube	tube	tube	syringe	box of 50	box of 25	box of 25	dish	dish	beaker	sq. boat	Ē	25 cc	30 ml	tissue container	m	tissue container	٦	þag	pad	t vial
Waste item	rodent carbon dioxide	plant water	plant nutrients (dry)	empty cylinder	empty cylinder	syringes, 12 ml	needles, 20G, 1"	ammonium heparin	centrifuge tubes, 5 ml	syringes, 1 ml	parafilm, 4" wide	microhematocrit tubes	capillary tube sealant	tube, 10 ml	syringes, 2 ml	gloves	gowns	masks	petri dish, 60 mm dia.	petri dish, 100 mm dia	beaker, 50 ml	soat, 3 1/16"	saline solution	anaesthetic	serum tubes	anmi.	fixative, animal	containers-plant tissu	fixative, plant	plastic bags, small	plastic bags, large	10ml.vials, spent nutnt via
Procedure																					A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O											
D# Hardware	95 rodent carbon dioxide	96 plant water	97 plant nutrients (drv)	98 plant oxygen cylinder	99 plant carb diox cylinder	100 syringes. 12 ml	101 needles, 20G, 1"	102 ammonium hebarin	103 centrifuce tubes. 5 ml	104 syringes. 1 ml	105 parafilm. 4" wide	106 microhematocrit tubes	107 mini-capil tube sealant	108 tube. 10 ml	109 svringes. 2 ml	110 gloves	111 gowns	112 masks	113 petri dish. 60 mm dia.	114 petri dish. 100 mm dia.	115 beaker 50 ml	116 weigh boat, 3 1/16" sq.	117 saline solution	118 anaesthetic	119 serum tubes	120 containers (anml. tissue)	121 fixative, animal	122 containers (plant tissue)	123 fixative. plant	124 plastic bags, small	125 plastic bads, large	126 vials, spent nutnt, 10 ml

	110	ō	ري #	Kg/Si	Itr/SI	Phase (Sode
Blood Draws Blood	Έ	က	8	0.3			Φ
Blood Draws Blood	TBO	က	Œ	3.5	31	တ	
Blood Draws Blood	syringe	က	144	0.032	1.44	ဟ	m
Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Corpo Edro Edro Edro Edro Edro Edro Edro Edr	ednt se	က	57.6	0.013	0.374	ဟ	8
Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Echo Echo Echo Echo Echo Echo Echo Echo	ped	က	144	0.073	0.432	တ	B.F
Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Echo Echo Echo Echo Echo Electrodes Elec		က	57.6		, -		F
Blood Draws Blood Draws Blood Draws Echo Echo Echo Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Exercise Exercis		က	144	1 .8	18	တ	8
Blood Draws Edro Edro Edro Edro Edro Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Exercise E	needle	က	144	0.032	0.936	ဟ	S
Echo Echo Echo Echo Echo Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Exercise Exer	container	3	1	8.1	27.5	တ	
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Ectrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Exercise Ex	wipe	က	468	0.48		တ	BF
Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Exercise Ex	wipe	3	468	0.236		တ	BF
Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Exercise Exer	pair	3	108	0.594	3.24	ဟ	0
Electrodes Electrodes Electrodes Exercise Exerci	wipe	က	108	0.055		ഗ	8 F
Electrodes Exercise E	ped	3	108	0.111	3.51	ഗ	BF
Electrodes Exercise E	wipe	3	108	0.111	3.51	ဟ	B,F
Exercise Exercise Exercise es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling	container	3	1			ဟ	
Exercise Exercise es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling	pair	က	702	7.371	21.06	တ	B, F
Exercise es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling	wipe	က	936	0.473		တ	В Н
es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. es Mic-biologic cul. RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling	wipe	က	936	0.959	30.42	တ	BF
es Mic-biologic cul. RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling	vial	က	78	1.989	1.989	ഗ	മ
es Mic-biologic cul. RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling		က	78			_	B,T
RIA's RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling		က	78	2.34		တ	Ф
RIA's RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling	vial	က	18	0.144	0.225	ဟ	BR
RIA's RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling	syringe	က	18	0.005		တ	BR
RIA's Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling		က	18	0)		B,R,T
Sampling Sampling Sampling Sampling		က	18		2.34	တ	B,R
Sampling Sampling Sampling	wipe	က	540	0.273	•	တ	BF
Sampling Sampling	bed	က	540	O.	21.6	တ	B
Sampling		က	540				H
		က	540	18.9	7	တ	В
58 Urine Collection System Sampling wet wipes	wipe	က	540	0.554	17.55	တ	BF

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#0	Hardware	Procedure	Waste item	Unit	<u>ت</u>	#/S/	Kg/SI	111/51	Phase	९
159 F	stem	Sampling	dry wipes	wipe	က	540	0.273	17.55	တ	B T
160 F	1		polits cribs	GTO	က	540	1.62	94.5	တ	a
161 F	161 Feces Collection System		cup lids	<u>P</u>	က	540	0.273	6.75	တ	Ω
162 F	162 Feces Collection System		reagent volume		က	540	12.5	12.5		F
163 F	163 Feces Collection System		general supplies		က	540	18.9	432	တ	8
162 17			wet wipes	wipe	က	540	0.554	.0 0.554 17.55 S	တ	BF
165 C		2	containers	container	က	1	2	17.5	တ	

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7.3 Laboratory Module Missions

7.3.2 SAAX 0401 — Microgravity and Materials Processing Facility (MMPF)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Donald Wrublik (HQ), Charles Baugher (MSFC), Danny Xenofos (MSFC), Wheeler Vann (Teledyne-Brown Engineering)*.

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The MMPF is housed in a pressurized laboratory module. The baseline configuration calls for approximately 26 double equipment racks. For the purposes of this study, a mission scenario which emphasizes science experiments, using current technology, is followed in generating waste estimates. This equipment consists of the experimental facilities and support equipment plus characterization equipment. This scenario assumes 24 hr/day manned operation of the MMPF; the equipment utilization rate ranges from 2% to 100%.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: TBD

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: Replenishment from logistics module every month; reconfiguration of facilities as often as every 6 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: None identified for SAAX 0401. Proposed attached payload associated with MMPF (SAAX 0402) is not considered in this study.

IVA: Servicing is defined as including consumables resupply, equipment changeout, and equipment repair <u>outside</u> the MMPF. Fresh raw materials will be brought to the MMPF by the STS as frequently as possible, and sample products and waste will be returned to earth on the return flight. Equipment changeout (whole or partial pre-configured racks) may occur every 3 months.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Scientific experiments are TBD; current estimates are based on Scientific Payload Scenario from MMPF Study.

CONSUMABLES: See following table.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, MMPF Study (June 30, 1986).

1 mm 3 4 3.0 1040 G 1 mn 3 4 3.0 1040 G 1 mn 3 4 0.016 88 G 1 mn 3 4 0.016 0.08 S 1 mn 3 4 0.016 0.02 G 1 mn 3 3 1.2 0.02 G 1 mn 3 3 1.2 0.21 S 2 miss 3 1.2 0.21 S 3 miss 3 1.2 0.05 G 4 miss 3 3 3 3 5 miss 3 3 3 6 miss 3 3 3 1 mn 3 3 3 3 1 mn 3 20 10 10 1 mn 3 20 10 10 1 mn 3 20 3.8 3000 G 1 mn 3 13 1820 1820 1 mn 3 13 2.275 2.275 1	P	Procedure Waste item	Chit	S/# IS	H,	kg/SI	1	Phase Code
1 run 3 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	xenon		<u>-</u>	က	4	9.6	1640	5
S 1 run 3 4 0.24 S 1 run 3 4 0.016 88 G 1 run 3 4 0.016 0.8 S 1 run 3 4 0.01 0.02 G 1 run 3 1.71 0.66 S 1 run 3 3 0.015 0.975 S 1 run 3 3 0.015 0.975 S 1 run 3 20 10 10 L 1 run 3 20 10 10 C 1 run 3 20 3.8 3000 G 1 run 3 13 1820 1820 L 1 run 3 13 1820 1820 L 1 run 3 13 2.275 2.275 L	water		1 run	က	4	ω	8	1
He) 1 run 3 4 0.016 88 G 1 run 3 4 0.016 88 G 1 run 3 40 0.02 1.3 S black 3 8 TBD TBD S black 3 8 TBD TBD S 1 run 3 16 3.04 2400 G 1 run 3 16 3.04 2400 G 1 run 3 171 0.66 S s wipe 3 30 0.015 0.975 S black 3 12 2.28 1800 G 1 run 3 20 0.015 0.975 S black 3 12 2.28 1800 G 1 run 3 20 10 10 L car. 1 run 3 20 TBD TBD S rcar. 1 run 3 20 TBD TBD S rcar. 1 run 3 20 TBD TBD S rcar. 1 run 3 20 TBD TBD G 1 run 3 20 10 0.004 C 1 run 3 20 TBD TBD G 1 run 3 20 TBD TBD G 1 run 3 20 3.8 3000 G 1 run 3 13 1820 1820 L 1 run 3 13 1820 1820 L 1 run 3 13 1820 1820 L 1 run 3 13 2.275 L 1 run 3 13 2.275 2.275 L	ponle fr	boule fragments	1 run	က	4	4.0	0.24	ဟ
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Strun 3 3 1.71 0.66 S 1 run 3 3 1.2 0.21 S wipe 3 30 0.015 0.975 S pair 3 6 0.12 0.6 S 1 run 3 12 12 120 G 1 run 3 20 10 10 L wipe 3 18D 18D G 1 run 3 20 17 12000 G 1 run 3 20 3.8 3000 G 1 run 3 20 3.8 3000 G 1 run 3 20 3.8 3000 G 1 run 3 13 36.4 36.4 L 1 run 3 13 2.275 2.275 L	selected gases	gases	1 In	က	3	1.5	840	ပ
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gr car. 1 run 3 20 0.004 2 wipe 3 TBD TBD TBD 1 run 3 20 3.8 3000 1 run 3 13 1820 1820 ntrate 1 run 3 13 2.275 2.275 m 1 run 3 13 2.275 2.275	combust	combustion products	1 run		•		<u> </u>	S F,T
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m 1 run 3 13 2.275 2.7 1 run 3 13 2.6	buffer co	buffer concentrate	5		_	36.4	36.4	O
1 run 3 13 2.6	culture medium	nedium	1 run				2.275	لت
The state of the s	disinfectants	ctants	1 run	3	13	2.6	2.6	L T

SAAX 0401 -- MICROGRAVITY AND MATERIALS PROCESSING FACILITY

IID# Hardware	Procedure	Waste item	Unit	# IS	IS/	kg/SI		Phase Code	Ø
198 Cont Flow Flectrophoresis		raw material	1 rgn	က	13	0.91	0.91		T
199 Cont Flow Flectrophoresis		staining solution	1 run	က	13	0.13	0.13		П
200 Cont Flow Flectrophoresis		aloves	pair	က	13	0.26	1.3	တ	T
201 Cont Flow Flectrophoresis		test tube	tube	က	52	0	0	တ	
202 Cort Flow Flectrophoresis		svringe	syringe	က	65	0.65	4.0625	တ	
203 Cont Flow Flectrophoresis		wipes	wipe	က	130	0.065	4.225	တ	П
204 Cont Flow Electrophoresis		nitrogen	1 run	3	26	4.8	3900	S	
205 Critical Point Phenomena		gaseous helium	1 run	3	9	0.216	1200	<u>5</u>	
206 Critical Point Phenomena		gaseous nitrogen	1 run	3	9	1.5	1200	ပ	
207 Critical Point Phenomena		helium (cooling)	1 run	3	9	21.96	123000	ပ	
208 Critical Point Phenomena		nitrogen (cooling)	1 run	က	9	145.8	117000	<u>ග</u>	
209 Critical Point Phenomena		cleaning solution	1721	က	9	90.0	90.0		
210 Critical Point Phenomena		sample material	1 [2]	က	9	10.56	က		
211 Critical Point Phenomena		wipes	wipe	က	30	0.015	0.975	တ	
919 Critical Point Phenomena		aloves	pair	က	12	0.24	1.2	ഗ	
213 Critical Point Phenomena		teflon O rings	ring	ဇ		<u>8</u>	<u> </u>	တ	
214 Flectroepitaxy		hydrogen	1 run	က	7	0.315	3500	ပ	I
215 Flectroepitaxy		nitrogen	1 run	က	7	4.41	3200	<u>5</u>	
216 Flectroepitaxy		arsenic	1 run	3	7	0.7		ග	-1
217 Electroepitaxy		boule fragments	1 run	က	7	0.168		S	
218 Flectroenitaxv		lab clothing etc.	1 E	က	7	7	294	တ	
219 Flectroenitaxv		etchants	1 I	င	7	0.0035	0.0035	_	
220 Flectroepitaxy		gallium arsenide	1 run	က	7	0.875	0.0	တ	
221 Electroepitaxy		gallium	1 run	က	7	0.35	0.7	ر - ا	- :
222 Electroepitaxy		polishing solution	1 run	က	7	7		<u>ئ</u>	_
223 Glovebox		nitrogen	1 run	က	78	5.32	4	5	ŀ
224 Fluid Physics		cleaning solution	1 run	က	9	0.6		الـ	-
225 Fluid Physics		water	1 run	က	9	138		_	-
226 Fluid Physics		nitrogen	1 run	က	9	2.7	216	5	1
227 Fluid Physics		solvents	1 In	က	9	1.5	-		
228 Fluid Physics		TGS solution	1 G	က	ၑ	3		<u>ا</u> د	}
229 Fluid Physics		cutting/polishing f	flui 1 run	က	9	9	9	╛	_

ID# Hardware	Procedure Was	Waste item	Unit	# IS	1 IS/#	kg/SI	Itr/SI I	Phase Co	9 8 8
230 Fluid Physics		xray film developer	1 run	က	119	<u>8</u>		اد	F
231 Fluid Physics	xray film fixe	n fixer	1 run	က	·1	<u>8</u>	<u> </u>	٦	F
232 Glovebox	nitrogen		1 In	က	18	3.42	2700	<u>ග</u>	
233 Gas Containers	gas containers	ainers	8	က		413	2190	ഗ	_
234 Glovebox	filters		8	က	1	<u>8</u>		တ	
235 Glovebox	gloves from box	om box	8	က	•	8	<u> </u>	ഗ	
236 Glovebox	cleaning	cleaning solutions	8	က		8	TB O	_	
237 Glovebox	seals for box	, pox	<u></u>	က		8	<u> </u>	တ	
238 Glovebox	water		22	က		8	8	اد	
239 Glovebox	wipes		62	က		æ	<u> </u>	ဟ	
240 Glovebox	disinfectants	tants	6	က		<u>2</u>	TBO	_	
241 Latex Reactor	cleaning fluids	fluids	1 run	က	ဖ	0.06	90.0		F,T
242 Latex Reactor	initiator (AMBN	(AMBN)	1 run	က	9	900.0	900.0	ဟ	F,
243 Latex Reactor	latex solutions	lutions	1 run	က	9	900.0	0.006	٦	
244 Latex Reactor	product spheres	spheres	1 2	က	9	0.0006	90000	တ	Щ
245 Latex Reactor	styrene		1 En	က	9	900.0	900.0	_	H
246 Latex Reactor	wipes		wipe	က	9	0.003	0.195	တ	
247 Latex Reactor	dloves		pair	က		0.12	9.0	တ	
248 Latex Reactor	syringes		syringe	က	24	0.24	1.5	ഗ	
249 Glovebox	nitrogen		1 rgn	က	12	2.28		<u>ග</u>	
250 Membrane Production	cleaning	fluids	1 run	က	သ	1.25		٦	F
251 Membrane Production	water		1 run	က	ည	2.5			F
252 Membrane Production	nitrogen		1 run	က	ည	1.75		g	
253 Membrane Production	catalyst	catalyst solutions	1 rgn	က	2	0.005	İ	<u>ග</u>	ш.
254 Membrane Production	monom	monomer solutions	1 run	က	2	0.005		_	
255 Membrane Production	wipes		wipe	က	25	0.0125	0.8125	တ	F
256 Membrane Production	gloves		glove	က	9	0.2		တ	
257 Membrane Production	syringes	•	syringe	က	20	0.5	რ	တ	
258 Glovebox	nitrogen		127	က	ည	0.95		<u>ග</u>	
259 Org and Poly Crys Growth	cleaning fluids) fluids	1 2	က	13	0.13	Ö	ند	
260 Org and Poly Crys Growth	water		12	က	13	52	52		
261 Org and Poly Crys Growth	selected gas	gas	1 cn	က	13	7.67	3900	g	

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SAAX 0401 - MICROGRAVITY AND MATERIALS PROCESSING FACILITY

ID# Hardware	Procedure	Waste item	Unit	# IS	S/#	kg/Si	Itr/SI	Phase	Sode
262 Org and Poly Crys Growth		oxygen	1 run	3	13	5.2	3640	<u>ග</u>	
263 Org and Poly Crys Growth		solvents	1 run	3	13	92	26		F
264 Org and Poly Crys Growth		melt vapors	T CI	က	13	0.0013	0.013		Ħ.
265 Org and Poly Crys Growth		wipes	wipe	3	39	0.0195	1.2675		F
266 Org and Poly Crys Growth		doves	pair	က	56	0.52	2.6	တ	 -
267 Org and Poly Crys Growth		nitrogen	1 run	က	13	2.47	1950		
268 Protein Crystal Growth		water	1 run	က	7	4.9	4.9		-
269 Protein Crystal Growth		nitrogen	1 run	က	7	3.15	2520	ග	
270 Protein Crystal Growth	:	argon	1 run	က	7	4.48	2508		
271 Protein Crystal Growth		oxygen	1 run	က	7	0.364	252	ପ	
272 Protein Crystal Growth		disinfectants	1 run	က	7	0.35	0.35		CT
273 Protein Crystal Growth		raw protein solution	1 run	ည	7	35	35		
274 Protein Crystal Growth		high vacuum wax	1 run	က	7	0.0245	0.21		ш
275 Protein Crystal Growth		wipes	1 run	က	20	0.035	2.275		F,T
276 Protein Crystal Growth		syringes	1 run	3	200	7	43.75	S	F
277 Glovebox		nitrogen	1 run	က	2	ა. გ	3150		
278 Rotating Spherical Conv.		water	1 run	က	4	0.4	0.4		
279 Rotating Spherical Conv.		cleaning fluid soln	1 run	က	4	7	2		
280 Rotating Spherical Conv.		dloves	pair	က	4	0.08	0.4		
281 Rotating Spherical Conv.		wipes	wipe	က	4	0.02	1.3	ഗ	
282 Small Bridgman		argon	1 run	က	ည	1.6	875		
283 Small Bridgman		water	1 run	ဇ	2	10.5	10.5		F
284 Small Bridgman		boule fragments	1 run	3	5	0.85	0.15	တ	F
285 Small Bridgman		ampoule fragments	1 run	က	ည	1.15	0.45		
286 Small Bridgman		etchants	1 run	က	2	0.025	0.025		F
287 Small Bridgman		cut/polishing fluid	1 run	ဇ	2	2.5	2.5		-
288 Small Bridgman		wipes	wipe	က	20	0.025	1.625		-
289 Small Bridgman		gloves	pair	က	- 1	0.2	•	ဟ	H
290 Small Bridgman		saw blades	blade	က	Z0 J	<u>8</u>	8	S	
291 Glovebox		nitrogen	1 run	က	8	3.8	3000		
292 Solution Crystal		water	1 run	က	13	230.1	230.1		F-
293 Solution Crystal		nitrogen	1 run	က	13	5.85	4693	g	

T	F	T	- -	-		Τ	F	-	·	I	1		1		H	H	F	F		Ī			Τ
				L											S	Щ							
									S	G	G	g		ဟ			g	တ	ഗ	ഗ	ഗ	S	יי
11.96	5.07	.55	26	3.25	6.5	13	2	8	LEO	5850	1600	4480	4	2.8	9.0	40	200	3.5	3.25	N	8	021	0000
1.8	5.07	55	56	3.25	6.5	13	<u>2</u>		<u>6</u>	7.41	2.9	5.6	4	7.2	0.4	4	2.9	35	0.05	0.4		8	a c
<u>1</u>	13	13	43	13	13	13	13	13	13	39	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	8	20	20	40	5
က	က	က	m	m	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	ď
12	1 run	1 Z	1 run	1 run	1 2	1 2	120	1 2 2	1 Z	1 run	1 run	1 CI	1 run	1 run	1 ณก	1 run	1 run	1 run	wipe	pair	blade	seal	7 2 2
sodium aluminate	sodium chlorate	sodium hydroxide	cleaning solutions	solvents	TGS solution	cutting/polishing flu	xray film developer	xray film fixer	sodium metasilicate	nitrogen	argon	air	cleaning fluid	ampoule fragments	etchants solution	polishing solutions	transport agent	boule fragments	wipes	gloves	saw blades	seals for modules	nitroden
294 Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Solution Crystal	Glovebox	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	vapor Crystal	/apor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	Vapor Crystal	317 Glovebox
	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium hydroxide 1 run 3 13 1.95 1.95 1	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 1 sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium hydroxide 1 run 3 13 1.95 1.95 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 26 L	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium hydroxide 1 run 3 13 1.95 1.95 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 L solvents 1 run 3 13 3.25 1	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium hydroxide 1 run 3 13 1.95 1.95 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 L solvents 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5 TGS solution 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium hydroxide 1 run 3 13 26 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 L solvents 1 run 3 13 6.5 L TGS solution 1 run 3 13 6.5 L cutting/polishing flui 1 run 3 13 13 13 L	Sodium aluminate	Sodium aluminate	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 L solvents 1 run 3 13 6.5 L TGS solution 1 run 3 13 6.5 L cutting/polishing flui 1 run 3 13 13 L xray film fixer 1 run 3 13 TBD L sodium metasilicate 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD S	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 1.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 26 L solvents 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5 L TGS solution 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5 L cutting/polishing flui 1 run 3 13 13 L xray film developer 1 run 3 13 TBD L xray film fixer 1 run 3 13 TBD E sodium metasilicate 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD G nitrogen 1 run 3 13 TBD G G	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 1.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium hydroxide 1 run 3 13 26 L cleaning solution 1 run 3 13 26 L TGS solution 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5 L cutting/polishing flu1 run 3 13 TBD TBD L xray film developer 1 run 3 13 TBD L xray film fixer 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD sodium metasilicate 1 run 3 13 TBD G nitrogen 1 run 3 13 TBD G	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 1.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 L solvents 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5 L TGS solution 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5 L cutting/polishing flut 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD L xray film developer 1 run 3 13 TBD L xray film fixer 1 run 3 13 TBD L sodium metasilicate 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD nitrogen 1 run 3 13 TBD G argon 1 run 3 10 2.9 1600 G argon 1 run 3 10 5.6 4480 G	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium hydroxide 1 run 3 13 1.95 1.95 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 26 L TGS solution 1 run 3 13 13 L L xray film developer 1 run 3 13 TBD L xray film fixer 1 run 3 13 TBD L sodium metasilicate 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD argon 1 run 3 13 TBD G argon 1 run 3 10 5.6 4480 G cleaning fluid 1 run 3 10 40 L	sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 5.07 5.07 L sodium chlorate 1 run 3 13 1.95 1.95 L cleaning solutions 1 run 3 13 26 26 L TGS solution 1 run 3 13 6.5 6.5 L cutting/polishing flui 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD L xray film fixer 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD C sodium metasilicate 1 run 3 13 TBD TBD G argon 1 run 3 10 2.9 1600 G air 1 run 3 10 40 40 L cleaning fluid 1 run 3 10 40 40 L air 1 run 3 10 40 40	Sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L	Sodium aluminate	Sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 1.96 11.96 L	Sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 11.96 11.96 L	Sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 1.96 11.96 L	Sodium aluminate 1 run 3 13 136 11.96 L	State	Crystal sodium aluminate 1 nn 3 13 11.96 11.96 L Crystal sodium chlorate 1 nn 3 13 507 5.07 L Crystal sodium hydroxide 1 nn 3 13 195 1.95 L Crystal cleaning solutions 1 nn 3 13 26 26 L Crystal Sodium metasilicate 1 nn 3 13 13 13 1 Crystal xray film developer 1 nn 3 13 1BD L Crystal xray film fixer 1 nn 3 13 1BD 1BD L Crystal xray film fixer 1 nn 3 13 1BD 1BD L Crystal xray film fixer 1 nn 3 741 5850 G Crystal xray film fixer 1 nn 3 741 5850 G Stal argon 1 nn 3

7.4.1 SAAX 0001 — Cosmic Ray Nuclei Experiment (CRNE)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Vernon Jones (HQ)*, Jacques L'Heureux (Univ. of Chicago), Dr. Dietrich Muller (Univ. of Chicago)

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Electronic counter telescope consisting of two scintillation counters, two Cerenkov counters, a transition radiation detector system each followed by a multi-wire proportional counter, all inside a pressurized container attached to upper boom. Power, telemetry, pointing, and contamination control requirements satisfied by Station. View direction anti-earth; no part of station in 140° field of view.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: Two-year exposure baselined for early IOC.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: No on-orbit servicing planned.

SERVICING SCENARIO

EVA: No service required.

IVA: None

COMMON HARDWARE: None; simple mounting fixture including power and data buses.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Self-contained (sealed) instrument package.

CONSUMABLES: 360 kg "gases" (plus 165 kg container) used during lifetime to maintain instrument environment; N₂-CO₂ mixture, or Xe-Methane-He mixture, previously used on Spacelab 2.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: None.

COMMENTS: Gas mixture to be used on Space Station will be one of two mentioned in Consumables. There is no recharging, so no containers will be removed. May require active cooling which in turn may require linkage to Space Station heat rejection system.

7.4.2 SAAX 0010 — Advanced Solar Observatory/Solar Optical Telescope (ASO/SOT) Mission

MISSION CONTACT(S): Dr. Gabriel Epstein (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: To study the physics of the Sun on the scale at which many of its important physical processes occur. The SOT facility will be composed of an optical telescope, an instrument pointing subsystem, and a set of focal plane instruments.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 10 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 12 month maintenance and/or instrument upgrade. Film changeout approximately once/month (exact interval TBD).

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Component replacement, instrument or facility module replacement, film canister changeout.

IVA: Monitor EVA activities, operate Mobile Remote Manipulator System, repair instruments.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: 1.0 m optical telescope, focal plane instruments, instrument pointing subsystem.

CONSUMABLES: Film for photometric filtergraph.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Film changeout procedure may transition to teleoperations or robotics. If a charge-coupled device is adopted, film changeout no longer necessary. SOT is current instrument; will become High Resolution Solar Observatory (HRSO) for Space Station

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, "Space Station Attached Payload Accommodation Requirements Definition for the Solar Optical Telescope", Advanced Missions Analysis Office, Goddard SFC, March 1985 (DRAFT)

SAAX 0010 - ADVANCED SOLAR OBSERVATORY: SOLAR OPTICAL TELESCOPE MISSION

ID# Hardware	Procedure Wast	Waste Item	Unit	S	IS/#	kg/SI	SI #/SI kg/SI Itr/SI Phase Code	hase	င်ဝင်
7 SQT	IVA control paper	paper	5-10 of 8.5 x 11	က	45	1.69	2.66	တ	
8 SOT	IVA control paper	paper	sht chrt/plot paper	3	450	450 2.25	3.47	ဟ	

7.4.3 SAAX 0010A — Advanced Solar Observatory/Solar Optical Telescope (ASO/SOT) Mission Servicing

MISSION CONTACT(S): Dr. Gabriel Epstein (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Maintain instrument performance, replace film, and upgrade focal-plane instruments. Servicing is performed on the Space Station.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: N/A

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 12 month maintenance and/or instrument upgrade. Film changeout approximately once/month (exact interval TBD).

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: See 7.4.2, SAAX 0010.

IVA: See 7.4.2, SAAX 0010.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: See 7.4.2, SAAX 0010.

CONSUMABLES: Film for photometric filtergraph.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Film changeout procedure may transition to teleoperations or robotics. If a charge-coupled device is adopted, film changeout no longer necessary. SOT is current instrument; will become High Resolution Solar Observatory (HRSO) for Space Station

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, "Space Station Attached Payload Accommodation Requirements Definition for the Solar Optical Telescope", Advanced Missions Analysis Office, Goddard SFC, March 1985 (DRAFT)

SAAX 0010A - ADVANCED SOLAR OBSERVATORY: SOLAR OPTICAL TELESCOPE SERVICING

#0	Hardware	ID# Hardware Procedure	Waste item	Unit	SI #/SI	kg/SI	Itr/SI	SI #/SI kg/SI itr/SI Phase Code
6	108 e	instr. purge	inert gas	purge	12 TBD	硱	贸	ຽ
10	10 SOT	instr. change	instr. change thermal blanket scraps	scraps	12 TBD	TBD	TBD	ဟ
=	1 30T	instr. change tape	tape	scraps	12 TBD	TBD	TBO	တ

7.4.4 SAAX 0011 — Advanced Solar Observatory: Pinhole/Occulter Facility (ASO/POF) Mission

MISSION CONTACT(S): Bill Roberts (MSFC), Hugh Hudson (UCSD)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The POF will study the phenomena of plasma dynamics in the solar corona that are far from equilibrium and to observe the acceleration of non-thermal particles in solarflares and coronal disturbances. These are observed with X-ray and coronagraphic equipment.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 15 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 5 years.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Replace sealed proportional counters, replace other components or instruments as needed.

IVA: Monitor EVA activities, operate Mobile Remote Manipulator System, repair instruments.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: X-ray detectors, solar coronal imaging optics, UV coronagraph/spectrometer, visible/UV coronagraph, occulter plane (pinhole mask, occulting edge and disk mounted on end of 32 meter boom).

CONSUMABLES: None identified.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Instrument changeout or upgrade is not firmly planned at this time.

SAAX 0011 - ADVANCED SOLAR OBSERVATORY / PINHOLE OCC. FACILITY

ID# Hardware	Procedure	Waste item	Unit	S/# IS	I kg/SI	SI #/SI kg/SI Itr/SI Phase Code	န လ
12 Flortronice		failed components	component	60 TBD	O TEO TEO	TBD S	
40 Control Dipploy		Dance.	10 sheets	6	90 4.5	6.93 S	
			0.000				

7.4.5 SAAX 0011A — Advanced Solar Observatory: Pinhole/Occulter Facility (ASO/POF) Mission Servicing

MISSION CONTACT(S): Bill Roberts (MSFC), Hugh Hudson (UCSD)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Maintain instrument performance, upgrade existing instruments, and install new instruments in the instrument plant of the facility. Servicing done on the Space Station.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: N/A

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 5 years.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Replace sealed proportional counters, replace other components or instruments as needed.

IVA: Monitor EVA activities, operate Mobile Remote Manipulator System, repair instruments.

COMMON HARDWARE: See 7.4.4, SAAX 0011.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: See 7.4.4, SAAX 0011.

CONSUMABLES: None identified.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS: Instrument changeout or upgrade is not firmly planned at this time.

7.4.6 SAAX 0021 — Superconducting Magnet Facility (SMF)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Jonathan Ormes (GSFC), Vernon Jones (HQ)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: This facility will study cosmic ray phenomena, search for antimatter (antinuclei, antiprotons) and probe galactic magnetic fields. Attached P/L (top boom); power, telemetry requirements supplied by the Station.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: Indeterminate; at least 7 years (MRDB).

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: One year.

SERVICING SCENARIO

EVA: Change out particle detectors; recharge liquid helium dewar.

IVA: Monitor EVA, operate Mobile Remote Manipulator System.

COMMON HARDWARE: Mounting fixture, power supply, telemetry equipment.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Science instruments (TBD).

CONSUMABLES: Liquid helium (250 kg) in 2200 kg container.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Charged particle track detectors.

WASTE ITEMS: See attached table

COMMENTS: Detector change out when experiment objectives change.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, "ASTROMAG, The Particle Astrophysics Magnet Facility", MS from NASA Code EZ, 1986

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SAAX 0021 - SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNET FACILITY

#0	Hardware	Procedure	Waste II	tem	Unit	S	#/SI K	S	ltr/SI	Phase	දි
27	27 Cooling System	SMF	helium		spillage	12	2 TBD	250	250 1540000 G	တ	

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7.4.7 SAAX 0030 — Space Station Hitchhiker 1 (HH1)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Ted Goldsmith (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The existing Hitchhiker-G Program is designed to efficiently fly small payloads on the Shuttle mounted either in opening door canisters or on mounting plates and with simple standard electrical interfaces. The Space Station Hitchhiker would maintain these same customer mechanical and electrical interfaces to allow shuttle instruments to move up to Space Station with little or no modification. The Space Station version will have a cross-bay structure and will accommodate up to 12 customer instruments in canisters or on plates. The entire carrier would be changed out periodically and there may be requirements for EVA changeout of feedstock/product, film or instruments for individual customer payloads.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 3 months to 3 years for experiments; platform lifetime indefinite.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: Indefinite (for platform itself).

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Change out HH payloads (modular).

IVA: Monitor EVA (possibly assist using Mobile Remote Manipulator System).

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Experiment dependent.

CONSUMABLES: None (on platform).

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS: Possible use of robotics or teleoperation to change out payloads. Payloads defined by individual investigators; some payload modules may require SS storage for a period of time dependent on STS flight schedules. No plans at this time to adapt MSFC cross-bay (bridge) HH configuration to SS use.

7.4.8 SAAX 0031 — Space Station Hitchhiker 2 (HH2)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Ted Goldsmith (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The existing Hitchhiker-G Program is designed to efficiently fly small payloads on the Shuttle mounted either in opening door canisters or on mounting plates and with simple standard electrical interfaces. The Space Station Hitchhiker would maintain these same customer mechanical and electrical interfaces to allow shuttle instruments to move up to Space Station with little or no modification. The Space Station version will have a cross-bay structure and will accommodate up to 12 customer instruments in canisters or on plates. The entire carrier would be changed out periodically and there may be requirements for EVA changeout of feedstock/product, film or instruments for individual customer payloads.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 3 months to 3 years (TBD).

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 6 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Change out HH payloads (modular).

IVA: Monitor EVA (possibly assist using Mobile Remote Manipulator System).

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Experiment dependent.

CONSUMABLES: None (on platform).

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS: Possible use of robotics or teleoperation to change out payloads. Payloads defined by individual investigators; some payload modules may require SS storage for a period of time dependent on STS flight schedules. No plans at this time to adapt MSFC cross-bay (bridge) HH configuration to SS use.

7.4.9 SAAX 0032 — Space Station Hitchhiker 3 (HH3)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Ted Goldsmith (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The existing Hitchhiker-G Program is designed to efficiently fly small payloads on the Shuttle mounted either in opening door canisters or on mounting plates and with simple standard electrical interfaces. The Space Station Hitchhiker would maintain these same customer mechanical and electrical interfaces to allow shuttle instruments to move up to Space Station with little or no modification. The Space Station version will have a cross-bay structure and will accommodate up to 12 customer instruments in canisters or on plates. The entire carrier would be changed out periodically and there may be requirements for EVA changeout of feedstock/product, film or instruments for individual customer payloads.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 3 months to 3 years (TBD).

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 6 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Change out HH payloads (modular).

IVA: Monitor EVA (possibly assist using Mobile Remote Manipulator System).

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Experiment dependent.

CONSUMABLES: None (on platform).

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS: Possible use of robotics or teleoperation to change out payloads. Payloads defined by individual investigators; some payload modules may require SS storage for a period of time dependent on STS flight schedules. No plans at this time to adapt MSFC cross-bay (bridge) HH configuration to SS use.

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7.4.10 SAAX 0112 — Cosmic Dust Collection Experiment (CDCE)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Fredrich Horz (JSC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The objective is to determine the nature, abundance, distribution and character of cosmic dust particles by collecting such particles and measuring their orbital trajectories. There is a variety of experiments and collecting panels which are deployed and retrieved from the Space Station.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 10-15 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 3 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Dust collector cell changeout.

IVA: Monitor EVA.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Cuboidal framework containing cell units, attached to end of boom.

CONSUMABLES: Small (5 x 5 cm) aperture cells to collect dust particles.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Small (5 x 5 cm) aperture cells to collect dust particles.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: "Fresh" cells stored in logistics module; strictly speaking, the cells are not "consumables" since they are primary means of data collection and must be returned to earth for study.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, "Trajectory Determinations and Collection of Micrometeoroids on the Space Station", LPI Technical Report number 86-05, Lunar and Planetary Institute, Houston, 1986

SAAX 0112 - COSMIC DUST COLLECTION EXPERIMENT

ID# Hardw	rare Pi	rocedure	Waste	item	Unit	S	1S/#	kg/SI	Itr/SI	Phase	ည်
47 Electro	nics		failed ∞	mponent	component	6) TBD	B	1 <u>B</u>	S	

7.4.11 SAAX 0115 — Astrometric Telescope - Extrasolar (AT)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Jurgen Rahe (HQ), Kenji Nishioka (ARC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: This mission will determine the existence of Uranus/Neptune size planets orbiting nearby stars by detecting small variations in stellar motions. The mission consists of an astrometric telescope attached to the manned station which will produce stellar positional information over a period of many years.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 10-20 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 5 years.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Replacement of components or facility modules.

IVA: Monitor EVA (possibly operate Mobile Remote Manipulator System); possible contingency repair of failed components inside pressurized module.

COMMON HARDWARE: Embedded Data Processor (EDP), Standard Data Processor (SDP), Multiplexer/Demultiplexer (MDM), Network Interface Unit (NIU) (Note: all of the preceding are SS DMS common Electronics); Power Converter Boards — SS Power S/S Common Hardware.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: 1.1-1.5 m diameter reflecting telescope, focal plane instrumentation.

CONSUMABLES: None.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS:

7.4.12 SAAX 0207 — Solar Terrestrial Observatory (STO)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Bill Roberts (MSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The STO is a collection of 11 separate experiments (instruments) mounted on the SS structure (upper and lower booms), on 3 Spacelab-type pallets, on a boom or MRMS, or on a polar platform or other free-flyer bus.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: Overall observatory, 10 years — specific instruments have other lifetimes.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: Instruments require servicing every 1-36 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Refer to individual experiments (SAAX 0207A-J).

IVA: Refer to individual experiments (SAAX 0207A-J).

COMMON HARDWARE: Pallets with standard interface connectors and cold plates for heat dissipation from active experiments.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Eleven interrelated instrument packages — refer to individual experiments (SAAX 0207A-J).

CONSUMABLES: Refer to individual experiments (SAAX 0207A-J).

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Refer to individual experiments (SAAX 0207A-J).

WASTE ITEMS: See following tables for individual experiments.

COMMENTS: This "mission" includes several experiments, each of which is treated as a separate mission in the MRDB. This report covers seven of the 11 planned experiments.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Payload Database (TRW), GSFC Miniworkshop Report, SAIC Operational Scenario for STO.

7.4.13 SAAX 0207A — Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor (ACRIM)

MISSION CONTACT(S): R. C. Willson (JPL)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: ACRIM comprises three active cavity radiometer detectors (pyroheliometers), electrically self-calibrated, which measure total solar irradiance from far UV through far IR with maximum accuracy and precision.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 5 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 1 year.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Contingency component changeout, configuration change.

IVA: Radiometer calibration (JPL reference instrument).

COMMON HARDWARE: Protective door.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Radiometers.

CONSUMABLES: None identified.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Payload Database (TRW), GSFC Miniworkshop Report, SAIC Operational Scenario for STO.

7.4.14 SAAX 0207C — Solar UV High Resolution Telescope and Spectrograph (HRTS)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Dr. Guenter Brueckner (NRL)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: HRTS contains instruments to measure energy output of the sun and of solar flares, prominence, spicules, etc. in the 117.6-179 nm UV range with high spatial resolution, high spectral resolution, and large linear coverage.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 7 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 1 month.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Film changeout, possible optical element changeout (if contaminated), contingency component changeout, inspection.

IVA: Component repair, EVA monitoring.

COMMON HARDWARE: Protective door on canister, thermal protection canister.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Telescope, UV spectrograph, broad-band heliograph, H alpha slit display system.

CONSUMABLES: Film (cartridge).

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Film must be protected from radiation to avoid fogging.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Payload Database (TRW), GSFC Miniworkshop Report, SAIC Operational Scenario for STO.

ID# Hardware	Procedure	Waste it	n ma	Cuit	1S/# IS		kg/SI Itr.	Itr/SI	Phase	Code
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7.4.15 SAAX 0207E — Solar UV Spectral Irradiance Monitor (SUSIM)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Dr. Guenter Brueckner (NRL)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: SUSIM contains instruments designed to measure irradiance in specific solar UV spectral regions (120-400 nm, both continuum and line, comparative measurements above and below 208 nm) with great accuracy.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 5 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 6 months major EVA, daily IVA maintenance.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Calibration, contingency component changeout (failed components).

IVA: Calibration/stability tracking, component repair.

COMMON HARDWARE: Steel canister (sealed), protective door.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Scanning spectrometer (2), 5 photo diodes, 2 photon counters, calibration light source (deuterium lamp).

CONSUMABLES: Argon.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: Argon container.

COMMENTS: Calibration/stability tracking (IVA) performed daily.

REFERENCES: BDM, STO Payload Database, SAIC Operational Scenario

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7.4.16 SAAX 0207F — Space Experiments with Particle Accelerators (SEPAC)

MISSION CONTACT(S): J. L. Burch (SWRI)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: SEPAC is an active experiment; the instrument injects particle beams into the plasma/atmospheric environment of Space Station and resulting phenomena are observed by TV camera, and by plasma and field diagnostic instrumentation.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 5 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: Battery inspection, 3 months; gas/filament resupply, 6 months; battery resupply, 6 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Replace batteries, remove accelerator head (to be brought inside), replenish N₂, remove and replace other (failed) components as needed.

IVA: Replace cathode in accelerator head, monitor EVA, possibly repair electronics.

COMMON HARDWARE: Pallet interfaces with SS power supply. Internal rack-mounted power control.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Electron accelerator, plasma accelerator, N₂ release device, particle and field diagnostic instruments, low-light TV.

CONSUMABLES: Nitrogen, argon, and xenon gas.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Electron beam cathode, batteries.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: SEPAC coordinated with 6 other STO experiments by payload specialist.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Payload Database (TRW), GSFC Miniworkshop Report, SAIC Operational Scenario for STO.

SAAX 0207F - SPACE EXPERIMENTS WITH PARTICLE ACCELERATORS

ID# Hardware		Procedure Waste item	Unit SI #/SI kg/SI Itr/SI Phase Code	ड	IS /#	kg/SI	Itr/SI	Phase	Code
53 Plasma source	8	argon	recharging	36	_	TBO TBO	留	ග	
54 Plasma source	93	xenon	recharging	36	•	OET OET	TBO	ග	
55 Electron guns	(0	cathode element element	element	36	1	11	11 1.178 S	S	
56 Electron guns	S	batteries	battery	36	1	75	380 S	S	

7.4.17 SAAX 0207G — Waves in Space Plasma (WISP)

MISSION CONTACT(S): William W. L. Taylor (TRW)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: WISP is a package of radio transmitters and receivers which will enable study of the magnetosphere, ionosphere and atmosphere. It is a pallet-mounted active experiment broadcasting in 1kHz-30mHz range, and has a dipole antenna extendable to 300 m tip-to-tip.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 5 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: TBD.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: TBD.

IVA: TBD.

COMMON HARDWARE: Pallet, diagnostic and support equipment.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Plasma wave transmitters, receivers, antennas.

CONSUMABLES: None.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS: No servicing currently planned, but there may be some component changeouts.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Payload Database (TRW), GSFC Miniworkshop Report, SAIC Operational Scenario for STO.

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7.4.18 SAAX 0207H — Theoretical and Experimental Beam Plasma Physics (TEBPP)

MISSION CONTACT(S): H. R. Anderson (SAIC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Diagnostic system used in connection with SEPAC or other accelerators to measure various aspects of the interaction of an electron beam with ionospheric plasma and the neutral atmosphere. Package of 5 instruments mounted on a boom on MRMS.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 5 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: No fixed interval; no planned servicing.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: None planned.

IVA: None planned.

COMMON HARDWARE: MRMS grapple fixture with power bus.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Plasma probe, plasma wave receiver, particle spectrometer, neutral density detector, photometer.

CONSUMABLES: None.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: There have been discussions of conducting the TEBPP mission as a free-flyer. TEBPP operates in conjunction with SEPAC and AEPI.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Payload Database (TRW), GSFC Miniworkshop Report, SAIC Operational Scenario for STO.

SAAX 0207H - THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL BEAM PLASMA PHYSICS

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Waste	fail
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Procedure Waste	fail
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Hardware Procedure Waste	emove & replace fail
ID# Hardware Procedure Waste	etectors Remove & replace fail

7.4.19 SAAX 0250 — Hitchhiker 4 (HH4) (also called Earth Radiation Budget Experiment — ERBE)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Robert Schiffer (HQ)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: To sample the radiative output of the tropics as a function of time of day. Mounted on Earth viewing surface of manned Space Station, it is to be operated continuously and repaired if necessary.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 3 months to 3 years (TBD).

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 6 months (TBD).

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: None (see comments).

IVA: None (see comments).

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Instruments are similar to those carried aboard the current ERBS satellite, consisting of scanning and non-scanning modules. Each module measures reflected short wave (<5 um) solar radiation and Earth emitted longwave (>5 um) thermal radiation. The direct solar irradiance is also measured.

CONSUMABLES: None.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: None identified.

COMMENTS: As a Hitchhiker experiment, there are no plans for on-orbit servicing; however, either SS or STS crew will have to mount payload on HH platform.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study

7.4.20 SAAX 0251 — Tropical Rainfall Mapping Mission (TRMM)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Gerald North (Texas A & M), Tom Keating (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: This experiment will measure tropical rainfall (minimum of 3 years data) in order to increase understanding of energetic and hydrologic processes.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 10 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 1-3 years. Specific component schedules: 1 year — calibration; 3 years — instrument changeout and replacement or refurbishment; as required (up to 6 years) — scan motor replacement, processor repair, mirror cleaning.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Contingency removal/replacement of components and instruments, calibration of sensors.

IVA: Clean AVHRR mirrors, repair motor, processor, refurbish ESMR or AVHRR.

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Experiment package consists of three individual instruments — an Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR), an Electrically Scanned Microwave Radiometer (ESMR) and a 2-frequency scanning meteorological radar. These three instruments work together although they can be mounted individually.

CONSUMABLES: None if attached payload; propellant if free-flyer

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: TBD.

COMMENTS: Preferred mode would be as free-flyer, with a minimum orbital altitude of 300 km.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Memorandum: "TRMM Phase-A Implementation Plan...", Code 402, Goddard Spaceflight Center, June 1986.

7.4.21 SAAX 0502 — Space-Based Antenna Test Range (SBAR)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Thomas Campbell (LaRC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The mission objective is to test communication links and determine antenna characteristics of new or experimental antennas on free-flyers or communications satellites prior to their deployment. A two-person crew will work in the pressurized area, in conjunction with a dedicated remotely-controlled and instrumented free-flyer. The spacecraft or antenna to be tested would be attached to the station while the SBAR free-flyer with RF test equipment would co-orbit 20-200 nmi from SS and intercept and relay their antenna patterns back to the Space Station for analysis. A window adjacent to the crew workstation is required for visual observations.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 15 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 1 month

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Change out equipment approximately every 20 days (this activity considered operational in BDM study); assemble/deploy free flyer; refuel free flyer; remove/replace spacecraft components.

IVA: Monitor EVA; repair spacecraft components or test equipment.

COMMON HARDWARE: MMS-type spacecraft with propulsion, attitude control, power, and communications/data handling subsystems. Spacecraft also fitted with test antenna, high-gain antenna, and (possibly) solar arrays. Test area on SS (external) has mounting interfaces (some steerable) for antennas to be tested, possibly also a thermal shroud/shield.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Test electronics and antenna for specific tests.

CONSUMABLES: Free-flier propellant (type TBD).

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: None identified.

WASTE ITEMS: None identified at present; see Comments.

COMMENTS: This mission is currently unfunded and planning is at the basic science stage, so all information is tentative. Dick Kurz at JSC is tracking equipment to be used inside pressurized module.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study

7.5.1 SAAX 0004 — Space Infrared Telescope Facility (SIRTF) Mission

MISSION CONTACT(S): Larry Manning (ARC), Chris Wiltsee (ARC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: To determine the composition, structure, and evolution of infrared sources and the nature of the physical processes occurring in them. The telescope is cryogenically cooled by liquid helium to temperatures below 10 K to assure that the radiation from the telescope itself is below the natural thermal noise background.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 5 years (10 year goal).

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 18-24 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Place protective covers on contamination-sensitive components and remove before redeployment; attach/detach cryogen transfer lines; maintain support systems, change out failed components.

IVA: Deploy OMV to retrieve SIRTF; monitor EVA operations; monitor cryogen transfer; deploy SIRTF to orbit using OMV; repair components (contingency) inside pressurized module.

COMMON HARDWARE: Present baseline SIRTF makes use of Multimission Modular Spacecraft (MMS) subsystems, including ACS, C&DH, and MPS modules, plus HST reaction wheels and SA/HGA from Landsat 4.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Infrared Array Camera, Infrared Spectrometer, Multiband Imaging Photometer.

CONSUMABLES: Cryogen-superfluid helium, duct tape.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries, tape recorders, solar arrays, other components not identified.

WASTE ITEMS: Gaseous helium vented at ~ 6.4 mg/sec, 250 K, from SIRTF throughout mission, helium container.

COMMENTS: Co-orbiting platform mounting option under consideration, but initial version will fly on Multimission Modular Spacecraft (MMS) bus. Helium loss during servicing would increase dramatically if SIRTF is allowed to warm up. Helium container also used by other astrophysics missions, e.g. SMF and AXAF.

REFERENCES: BDM Study, MRDB, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

7.5.2 SAAX 0004A — Space Infrared Telescope Facility (SIRTF) Servicing

MISSION CONTACT(S): Larry Manning (ARC), Chris Wiltsee (ARC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Service externally accessible equipment and resupply superfluid helium. SIRTF will be retrieved by the OMV and serviced at the Space Station.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: N/A

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 18-24 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Place protective covers on contamination-sensitive components and remove before redeployment; attach/detach cryogen transfer lines; maintain support systems, change out failed components.

IVA: Deploy OMV to retrieve SIRTF; monitor EVA operations; monitor cryogen transfer; redeploy SIRTF using OMV; (contingency) repair components inside pressurized module.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Infrared Array Camera, Infrared Spectrometer, Multiband Imaging Photometer.

CONSUMABLES: Superfluid helium, tape.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries, tape recorders, solar arrays, other components not identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Co-orbiting platform mounting option under consideration, but initial version will fly on Multimission Modular Spacecraft (MMS) bus. Helium loss during servicing would increase dramatically if SIRTF is allowed to warm up.

REFERENCES: BDM Study, MRDB, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

SAAX 0004A -- SPACE INFRARED TELESCOPE FACIUTY SERVICING

#Q!	D# Hardware	Procedure	Waste Item	Unit	S	1S/#	kg/SI	SI #/SI kg/SI Itr/SI Phase Code	hase	န လ
(6)	SIRTF Observatory	storage venting gaseous He storage vent	gaseous He	storage vent	24		1 7.741	43300 G	(D	
4	1 Transfer Dewar	storage venting gaseous He storage vent	gaseous He	storage vent	24	1	46	46 257000 G	(D	
4)	5 Transfer Dewar	recharge venting gaseous He recharge vent	gaseous He	recharge vent	24	-	145	145 812000 G	(I)	
9	S SIRTF Observatory	recharge venting gaseous He recharge vent	gaseous He	recharge vent	24	_	34	34 190000 G	(D	

7.5.3 SAAX 0012 — Hubble Space Telescope (HST) Servicing

MISSION CONTACT(S): Jim Welch (HQ)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Free-flying celestial pointer, 700 km, 28.5° orbit. No on-board boost capability (serviced/reboosted by OMV). Contains Optical Telescope Assembly (OTA), Science Instruments (SI's, 6), and Systems Support Module (SSM, 10 bays).

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 15 years

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 3 years (first servicing from STS)

SERVICING SCENARIO

EVA: HST will be retrieved from orbit and brought to SS by OMV. ORU's (OSU's) including SI's will be changed out for replacements carried on Spacelab pallet, stored externally at SS in thermally controlled environment. Some SI's purged with dry N₂.

IVA: Contingency repairs of some OSU's contemplated, as is on orbit servicing of some SI's

COMMON HARDWARE: Systems Support Module (SSM), support structure with protective doors.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Optical telescope assembly and science instruments.

CONSUMABLES: Dry N₂, lubricants, tape.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries, tape recorders.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Paper estimate based on 10 sheets ordinary paper, 8.5 x 11 inches. OMV waste (if any) not attributed to HST.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

SAAX 0012 - HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE SERVICING

D# Hardware	Procedure	Procedure Waste Item	Unit	ೱ	IS/ #	kg/SI	Itr/SI	Phase	Code
		lubricant tube	tube	36	图	8	題	S	
		cable covers	scraps, off-gas	36	图	盈	8	S	
		mylar tape		36	BE	盈	題	S	
		metal debris	etc	36	图	. 36 TBD TBD TBD S	題	S	
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		optical glass	small fragments	36	36 TBD	題	題	S	
		paper	notes during IVA rep.	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Œ	S	

7.5.4 SAAX 0013 — Gamma Ray Observatory (GRO) Servicing

MISSION CONTACT(S): Eugene Humphrey (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Free-flying celestial pointer, 400 km 28.50 orbit. Integrated science experiments and spacecraft. Four science experiments, propulsion subsystem (hydrazine), solar arrays and hi-gain antenna, modules from MMS (2 power modules, 1 C&DH module).

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 4.5 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 27 months.

SERVICING SCENARIO

EVA: After retrieval by OMV, failed/malfunctioning subsystems replaced in servicing bay, hydrazine tanks refueled (1230 kg) in refueling bay. One of the four experiments may be upgraded by change-out. Refurbished GRO tested and reorbited.

IVA: No contingency repairs of science experiments planned.

COMMON HARDWARE: MMS-type modules (C&DH, MPS); solar arrays, high-gain antennas.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Science instruments.

CONSUMABLES: Hydrazine (1800 kg).

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries (in power module), tape recorders (C&DH module).

WASTE ITEMS: Quantified data not available.

COMMENTS: Refueling uses OSCAR interface; no spillage anticipated. Only one science experiment (BATSE) capable of orbital removal for contingency repairs. Access to experiments requires careful removal of thermal covers/insulation to prevent tearing of same.

REFERENCES: BDM Study, MRDB, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook



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7.5.5 SAAX 0017 — Advanced X-ray Astronomy Facility (AXAF) Mission

MISSION CONTACT(S): Arthur Fuchs (HQ)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: The AXAF is an observatory-class instrument with a number of focal plane instruments for the study of the universe at X-ray wavelengths. AXAF will have advanced capabilities in energy range, sensitivity, angular range, and mission lifetime. AXAF is a candidate for a payload on a Space Station platform, where spacecraft and instrument modules will be replaced at regularly scheduled intervals.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 15 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 3 years.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Remove/replace instruments or components from AXAF or MMS-type free flyer bus.

IVA: Monitor EVA, operate OMV, repair instruments.

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: X-ray telescope, mirrors, Charged Coupling Device Imaging Spectrometer, crystal spectrometer, high- and low-energy transmission grating spectrometers, high resolution camera, X-ray spectrometer.

CONSUMABLES: Cryogens for cooling (liquid helium), tape.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Tape recorders.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Instruments contain Ar-Xe-CO₂ mixture. An experiment is currently being planned to design a cryogen container. Martin Marietta was selected to build the Charged Coupling Device Imaging Spectrometer as a prime contractor to the Center for Space Research of MIT, a principal investigator for AXAF. (AW&ST, Oct. 20,1986)

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

SAAX 0017 -- ADVANCED X-RAY ASTRONOMY FACILITY

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7.5.6 SAAX 0017A — Advanced X-ray Astronomy Facility (AXAF) Servicing

MISSION CONTACT(S): Arthur Fuchs (HQ)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Replace and upgrade instruments and subsystem modules and resupply consumables (cryogen).

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: N/A

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 3 years.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Remove/replace instruments or components from AXAF or MMS-type free flyer bus.

IVA: Monitor EVA, operate OMV, repair instruments.

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: X-ray telescope, mirrors, Charged Coupling Device Imaging Spectrometer, crystal spectrometer, high- and low-energy transmission grating spectrometers, high resolution camera, X-ray spectrometer.

CONSUMABLES: Cryogens for cooling (liquid helium), tape.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Tape recorders.

WASTE ITEMS: Quantified data not available.

COMMENTS: Instruments contain Ar-Xe-CO₂ mixture.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

7.5.7 SAAX 0022 — Space Station Spartan (SSS) Mission

MISSION CONTACT(S): John H. Lane (GSFC)*, Len Arnowitz (GSFC)

MISSION DESCRIPTION: An enhanced Spartan-class carrier provides the capability to co-orbit small and medium payloads for periods up to about 3 months at relatively low cost. Spartan is an autonomous spacecraft, and will co-orbit astrophysics and space science payloads. Following missions lasting up to 3 months, payloads may be returned to earth or stored at the Space Station for reflight missions. The spacecraft (i.e. the SS Spartan) will remain at the SS, have its payload (instrument) changed, and perform a new mission. This process will be continual.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: The operational lifetime of the spacecraft is TBD but on the order of several years, when it will be returned to earth for major refurbishment. Spacecraft repairs (subsystem module replacements primarily) can be carried out at the Space Station as required.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 1 to 3 months; we estimate a maximum of one flight each quarter.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Replace instruments or spacecraft modules; resupply propellant from SS reservoir, reorient solar arrays.

IVA: Monitor EVA; retrieve and redeploy Spartan with help of OMV or other method to deploy/retrieve if OMV not available.

COMMON HARDWARE: None identified.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Various science instruments--initally, astrophysics and solar physics.

CONSUMABLES: Hydrazine (375 kg maximum).

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Rechargeable batteries, solar array.

WASTE ITEMS: Quantified data not available.

COMMENTS: May use cold gas propellant instead of hydrazine if missions are short-duration (approximately 1-2 weeks).

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, "Space Station Spartan Study Final Report", NASA TM 86215, John H. Lane et al., July 1985, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

7.5.8 S. XX 0022A — Space Station Spartan (SSS) Servicing

MISSION CONTACT(S): John H. Lane (GSFC)*, Len Arnowitz (GSFC)

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Maintain the carrier and replace the scientific payload for the next mission.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: N/A

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 1 to 3 months; estimated maximum of one flight each quarter.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Replace instruments or spacecraft modules; resupply propellant from SS reservoir, reorient solar arrays.

IVA: Monitor EVA; retrieve and redeploy Spartan with help of OMV or other method to deploy/retrieve if OMV not available.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Various science instruments--initally, astrophysics and solar physics.

CONSUMABLES: Hydrazine (375 kg maximum).

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Rechargeable batteries, solar array.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: May use cold gas propellant instead of hydrazine if missions are short-duration (approximately 1-2 weeks).

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, "Space Station Spartan Study Final Report", NASA TM 86215, John H. Lane et al., July 1985, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

SAAX 0022A -- SPACE STATION SPARTAN SERVICING

3 TBD		
Procedure Waste item Unit SI sraft refueling hydrazine refueling leakage 3	3 5	ָרָ, בְּיָ
Procedure Waste item Unit SI sraft refueling hydrazine refueling leakage 3	Fnase	d, C
Procedure Waste item Unit SI sraft refueling hydrazine refueling leakage 3	111/31	3
Procedure Waste item Unit SI sraft refueling hydrazine refueling leakage 3	Kg/SI	3
Procedure Waste item Unit	#/SI	3 180
Procedure Waste Item Laraft refueling hydrazine refuelin	S	
Procedure Waste it	Unit	refueling leakage
ID# HardwareProcedure29 SS Spartan Spacecraftrefueling	te it	hydrazine
ID# Hardware 29 SS Spartan Spacecraft	Procedure	refueling
1D#	Hardware	SS Spartan Spacecraft
	-	-

7.5.9 SA XX 0027 — Explorer 1 (EX1) Servicing (Solar Max Mission)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Ken Rosette (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Scientific instrument(s) mounted on Explorer platform. Explorer incorporates the 3-module MMS (ACM, C&DH, power) plus the Explorer payload equipment deck (6 compartments) and instrument interface connector plate. (This is upgraded configuration relative to the STS SMM.)

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: Nine years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: Maint. scheduled every 3 years in MRDB, but data provided by Rosette assumes a servicing interval of 2 years.

SERVICING SCENARIO

EVA: Contingency only; EVA activities such as instrument/module change-out planned to be performed by remote manipulation from inside pressurized module. Estimated elapsed time per episode is 1 week.

IVA: Operate remote manipulator, change out modular units, including science instruments, no plans for repair other than replacement on-orbit.

COMMON HARDWARE: Spacecraft assembly.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Solar Maximum instrument package.

CONSUMABLES: None aboard spacecraft bus (MMS portion); current SMM instrument package includes an X-Ray Polarimeter (XRP) which has about 10 kg. propane on board for purging.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries and tape recorders.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: Waste items are <u>contingent</u> quantities derived from experience with SMM repair on STS mission. Next generation SMM (Max 91) will include more instruments. Servicing, on-orbit assembly and check-out operations for this package may generate TBD waste. Possibility of a power module with fuel tank changed out in its entirety rather than recharged.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, "Multimission Modular Spacecraft (MMS) Systems Specifications", S-700-10 Revision A, Goddard SFC, April 1986, Customer Servicing Requirements Databook

SAAX 0027 -- EXPLORER 1 (SOLAR MAX MISSION) SERVICING

ć	ID# Hardware	Procedure	Procedure Waste item	Unit	<u>.</u>	1S/#	SI #/SI kg/SI Itr/SI Phase Code	Itr/SI	Phase	Code
ò	30 Explorer Platform	MM Big	wipes	10 wipes	24	-	0.3	0.3 TBD	S	п.
מ כ	31 ACS/MPS/C&DH Mods	H Mods SMM Birs	grease solvent per changeout	per changeout	24	9	10 TBD	TBO	٦	Щ
) č	32 ACS/MPS/C&DH Mods	H Mods SMM Bus	thermal grease per changeout	per changeout	24	2	0.2	0.2 TBD	S	
) č	33 ACS/MPS/C&DH Mods, SMM Bus	SWM Bus	gloves	pair	24	4	0.08	0.4 S	တ	ட
2 6	34 X-Bay Polarimeter	SMM Payload propane	propane	purge	24	1	10	27	ب	
Ö	35 Cover & Mountings	SMM Payload	SMM Payload thermal blanket scrap	scrap	24	1	0.05		2.7 S	
יא ול	36 Cover & Mountings	SMM Payload kapton tape	kapton tape	scrap	24	10	0.2	•	S	
יי ו	37 Cover & Mountings	SMM Payload screws	screws	screw	24	20	20 TBD	E E	လ	
י מ	38 Cover & Mountings	SMM Payload tywrabs	tywraps	tywrap	24	ည	5 TBD	图	S	
) Č	39 Cover & Mountings	SMM Payload washers	washers	washer	24	20	20 TBD	<u>R</u>	S	
-										

7.5.10 SAAX 0028 — Explorer 2 Servicing (EX2)

MISSION CONTACT(S): William Hibbard (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Explorer platforms support low-cost missions for special astrophysics, space plasma physics, and atmospheric investigations from space. Payloads are TBD.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 10 years

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 3 years (approximately).

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Change out instruments, other components, MMS-type modules.

IVA: Monitor EVA, operate OMV, repair instruments.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Various astrophysics instruments.

CONSUMABLES: TBD (MMS-type propellants)

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries, tape recorders (for example)

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: "Explorer" is a name for a package of science instruments mounted on an MMS-type spacecraft bus. Comparable to SMM. Spacecraft will reside at Space Station for 7 days when being serviced.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study

SAAX 0028 AND SAAX 0029 -- EXPLORERS 2 AND 3 SERVICING

#4	D# Hardware	Procedure	Procedure Waste Item	Cuit Cuit	SI #/SI kg/Si itr/Si Phase code	Kg/SI	111/21	Pnase	3
\$ 5	noislina		propellant-nature TBD refuel leakage 36 TBD	refuel leakage	36 TBD	13 0	盈	LG D	
7	44 Coccorat modules		thermal hlanketing	scraps	36 TBD	8	<u>8</u>	S	
1 S	Spacecraft propulsion		propellant-nature TBD refuel leakage	refuel leakage	36 TBD	<u>18</u> 0	8	LG	-
4 6	42 Spacecraft modules		thermal blanketing scraps	scrans	36 TBD		盈	S	
t						۱			

7.5.11 SAAX 0029 — Explorer 3 Servicing (EX3)

MISSION CONTACT(S): William Hibbard (GSFC)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: Explorer platforms support low-cost missions for special astrophysics, space plasma physics, and atmospheric investigations from space. Payloads are TBD.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 10 years

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 3 years.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Change out instruments, other components, MMS-type modules.

IVA: Monitor EVA, operate OMV, repair instruments.

COMMON HARDWARE: See following table.

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Various astrophysics instruments.

CONSUMABLES: TBD (MMS-type propellants).

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries, tape recorders (for example).

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: "Explorer" is a name for a package of science instruments mounted on an MMS-type spacecraft bus. Comparable to SMM. Spacecraft will reside at Space Station for 7 days when being serviced.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study

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7.5.12 SAAX 0207J — Recoverable Plasma Diagnostic Package (RPDP)

MISSION CONTACT(S): Roger F. Randall (U. Iowa)*

MISSION DESCRIPTION: An ejectable/recoverable satellite with flight and ground support containing particle and field diagnostic instruments and official sensors to study dynamics of the natural environment and perturbations from particle beams.

OPERATIONAL LIFETIME: 5 years.

SERVICING/MAINTENANCE INTERVAL: 6 months.

SERVICING SCENARIOS:

EVA: Retrieve RPDP (from STS or OMV) and move inside SS. Return RPDP to OMV or STS for redeployment.

IVA: Replace batteries, components (contingency), instruments in pressurized module.

COMMON HARDWARE: Dedicated experiment processor and RF antennas (latter mounted on SS).

EXPERIMENT PAYLOADS: Plasma wave/DC electric field instrument, plasma analyser system, ion mass spectrometer, retarding potential analyser, Langmuir probe, high frequency sounder system, magnetometer.

CONSUMABLES: None.

LIMITED LIFE PARTS: Batteries, optical windows, other components not identified.

WASTE ITEMS: See following table.

COMMENTS: May be tethered or spun off from MRMS — RPDP has no on-board propulsion system. As co-orbiter, would be stationed 200 km from SS. Orbit adjustment every 6 months.

REFERENCES: MRDB, BDM Study, Payload Database (TRW), GSFC Miniworkshop Report, SAIC Operational Scenario for STO.

SAAX 0207J -- RECOVERABLE PLASMA DIAGNOSTIC PACKAGE

#QI	Hardware	Procedure \	Waste item	Unit	SI	IS/#	kg/SI	Itr/SI	#/SI kg/SIltr/SI Phase (Code
59	Batteries		gases	batt off-gas	T)	3 1	3.2	2240 G	g	
9	Batteries		depleted batteries t	battery	9	1	181	181 69.76 S	S	

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8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The ARC team gratefully acknowledges the contributions of several individuals whose guidance and support made the study possible, and helped bring it to a successful conclusion on time and within budget. Particular thanks go to Larry Chambers and Paula Burnett at NASA Headquarters, and to Gary Musgrave of GE/MATSCO. Dr. John Hilchey and Danny Xenofos at Marshall Space Flight Center supported and advised the ARC team in many special ways. Dr. Neal Maresca of BDM Corporation and his NASA contract monitor, Dr. George Newton, were extremely helpful in advising on general study methods as well as specific mission servicing issues. Finally, the study team recognizes that the high quality of the data it compiled is due to the outstanding cooperation and patience of all the OSSA mission data sources listed in Appendix A-4 who gave generously of their precious time on numerous occasions.

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APPENDIX A-1. Request for Information (RFI) Form & Waste Data Sheet (WDS)

The first task undertaken by the ARC study team after obtaining authorization to proceed was to design a Request for Information (RFI) and associated Waste Data Sheet (WDS). The RFI was intended to be sent to potential data sources, to inform them of study objectives, provide a definition of "waste material" and define data categories. Initially, the team intended to use the RFI/WDS combination as a stand-alone mail questionnaire package for data collection. Two major considerations altered that intent. First, the BDM project leadership told the ARC team that they had had poor response to a mailed questionnaire in collecting their data, and found that personal visits were required in order to complete collection of their servicing data. They recommended that the ARC study team go directly to a personal interview method, particularly in view of the relatively short time frame for the ARC study.

Second, preliminary conversations with OSSA mission specialists representing many different scientific and engineering disciplines indicated that it would be extremely difficult to create a universally applicable, yet simple mail questionnaire in the time available.

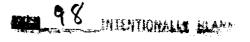
The ARC team therefore decided to draft an RFI/WDS that would be aimed toward sensitizing mission specialists to waste-related issues, and to help them organize their thinking on the topic. This package would be mailed to them, and after they had had some time to evaluate their mission for waste production potential, an interview would be conducted during which the visiting ARC team member would take structured notes on the WDS. On the same visit, the interviewer picked up any supplementary documents that might elaborate on the bare-bones data obtained. Many valuable draft documents were collected that might not have been sent back with a mail questionnaire, because they were informal working papers.

Although the initial RFI/WDS package included in this Appendix did not cover all the issues eventually identified in the study, it served its purpose of sensitizing respondents and structuring the interviews. In the following subsections, the rationale behind the RFI/WDS package is described. Some of the thinking that really evolved from use of the RFI/WDS is also included, even though this is not captured in the documents themselves, because these updated concepts were indeed used in follow-up phone calls to clarify and enrich the intial data set that the RFI/WDS stimulated.

A-1.2 Waste Related to Hardware and Procedures

A systematic evaluation of experimental operations and servicing procedures and associated hardware would be the ideal approach to identifying OSSA mission waste. These operations and procedures ultimately "generate" the waste which will require containment, transport, processing and/or disposal. However, because most





mission experiments have yet to be formally proposed, this could not be done in constructing the RFI and WDS. Instead, generalized mission <u>hardware</u> and associated servicing procedures were used in combination to frame many questions about waste material.

The BDM Study included lists of serviceable mission hardware items which they designated as Orbital Servicing Units (OSU's). These lists were a good starting point for conceptualizing the possible variety of hardware items that might associated with waste production when the database was designed, and were useful "prompts" during interviews and subsequent telephone calls. They also were included in the Mission Waste Profiles if they were associated with significant waste production.

The servicing procedures scenario given for each mission in BDM Study contains two sections 2.2 and 2.3 named "Planned Orbital Servicing Activities" and "Contingency Orbital Servicing Activities" respectively. These were also evaluated for the potential to produced waste items. The procedures identified as major potential waste sources are described as EVA and IVA procedures in our Mission Waste Profiles.

A-1.3 Waste Linked to Consumables

The BDM Study and other documents conceptually link waste to mission consumables as well as harware and procedures. In this perspective, what is consumed is transformed to some product(s) which may be useful and/or non-useful (i.e. waste). This potential waste source was described in BDM Study section 1.6, "Consumables and Limited Life Parts" for each mission. For example, this section for the ASO/SOT mission listed consumables as "film for photometric filtergraph" and limited life parts as "none identified".

Exposed film could be considered as a waste item by strictly applying our proposed waste definition of "an item no longer useful in its present form". However, since exposed film generally contains mission "data", for this study it was not classified as waste. Failed components could also be categorized as waste.

A second potential source of waste data was identified in BDM Study section 3.2 (b) where, for some missions, total consumables were estimated as total mass (kg). For the same ASO/SOT mission example, this value was "20 kg".

At the current stage in mission experiment development, it has not been possible to clearly separate useful from non-useful end-products. It was therefore assumed for this study that the major portion of consumables would be ultimately converted to non-useful end products. The exceptions to this were experiment-related samples or data which would require analysis (on-orbit or on the ground) as part of a mission. These items were sequestered in the database and not included as waste.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND WASTE DATA SHEET

SPACE STATION MISSION DATA WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

- Step 1. Specify one currently-planned mission on each **DATA SHEET**. Focus on missions where significant waste may be generated. List documents relevant to understanding the mission on the **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS** page.
- Step 2. List experiment names and hardware items (if applicable). Indicate specific waste items, i.e. syringes, gloves, solvents, etc. Group similar waste items together solids, corrosives, etc. if this is convenient.
- Step 3. Estimate <u>daily units</u> per item. A unit is equivalent to a specific waste item. Units are totaled for each day any waste item is generated to get daily units. Indicate mass (gm) and volume (cc) estimates for a single item (unit). <u>Enter a range of values if data lacks specificity</u>, and note how the range was established.
- Step 4. Estimate number of days per 90-day mission when a particular waste item will be produced. A range is acceptable. Here is an example of applying Steps 3 and 4. An experiment will use 2 pairs of vinyl gloves on any day that it is being carried out, and there will be 7 such days per 90-day mission. Opposite "gloves, vinyl" in Column 3, the DU entry would be "2" and the Days per mission entry, "7".
- Step 5. Enter codes for the hazardous qualities (if any) for each item in the Codes column. Codes are:

B=Bioactive

C=Corrosive

F=Flammable/Combustible

R=Radioactive

T=Toxic

Step 6. Annotate your entries, such as the basis of your estimates (formulas, assumptions) as aids for later reviews and discussions.

Data sheet

Mission desi	Mission designation SAAX:					1	
Mission mode	Je volume (rac	k equivalents					
Experiment	Hardware item	waste item	*sna	Waste item mass (gm)	Waste Item volume (cc)	Days per Codes: mission**	Notes

*DU = daily units: these are the number of waste item units per day when produced **Number of days on which waste is produced per 90 day mission

APPENDIX A-2. Waste Database Elements

The name of the column element on the following spreadsheets is printed in **boldface** and a short description of that column follows each.

Column

- 1. ID#: A number randomly assigned to each waste entry.
- 2. **Mission Number:** Mission number.
- 3. Type: Whether mission is a Lab Module mission (LM), an External Attached Payload (PL) or a Free-flier/Co-orbiting Platform (FF).
- 4. **Acronym:** Commonly used acronym of mission name.
- 5. **Mission Name**: Mission name.
- 6. Hardware: Piece of hardware with which waste item is associated, if applicable.
- 7. **Procedure**: Procedure which produces waste, if applicable.
- 8. Waste Item: Item or material being evaluated.
- 9. Unit: Number of items or amount of material designated "one unit".
- 10. SI: Servicing interval for that particular waste item on that mission.
- Units/day or run: Where applicable, number of units produced per day or per run of an experiment.
- Days or runs/90 days: Where applicable, number of days per 90 days on which waste is produced, or number of runs of an experiment completed in 90 days.
- 13. #/SI: Number of units produced per servicing interval (as shown in Column 10).
- 14. av. kg: Average kilograms per unit (given only for some items).
- 15. av. ltr: Average liters per unit (given only for some items).
- 16. kg/SI: Total kilograms per servicing interval of that waste item.

ltr/SI: Total liters per servicing interval of that waste item. 17. min cc: For items where a range was listed for the volume, the lower 18. figure, shown in cubic centimeters. max cc: For items where a range was listed for the volume, the higher 19. figure, shown in cubic centimeters. avg cc/unit: Average volume per unit, shown in cubic centimeters. 20. min gm: For items where a range was listed for the mass, the lower 21. figure, shown in grams. max gm: For items where a range was listed for the mass, the higher 22. figure, shown in grams. avg gm/unit: Average mass per unit, shown in grams. 23. liters/run: Liters of waste item produced per run of an experiment. 24. kg/run: Kilograms of waste item produced per run of an 25. experiment. Phase: Whether waste is solid, liquid, or gas. 26. Code: Handling code for waste: B=bioactive; C=corrosive; 27. F=flammable; R=radioactive; S=sharp; T=toxic.

- 29. Center: Institutional affiliation.
- 30. Notes: Notes on database material relating to that waste item.

OSSA MISSIONS WASTE INVENTORY DATABASE (1086)

σ.	1001	Hask	storage vent	storage vent	recharg vent	recharg vent	2-10 01 8:3 x 1 1	snt chrypiot paper	efind	scraps	scraps	component	10 sheets		100	scraps, oil-gas	scraps, oil-gas		Ciolillig libers, etc	Small fragments	HOIES/IVA TEDAIL		Venting		container	02011	Spillage	anayar langu	10 wines	for oroseo	ner inst channe	Dair	DUTGE	scrap	scrap	screw	tywrap	- 1	D refuel leakage	Scrap	-	scraps				component			7 choote	201000
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9	Cosmic Ray Nuclei Experiment	<u>}</u>		Space IR Telescope Servicing			ASOMESO Advanced Solar Observ/High Res Solar Tele HRO	ASOMESO Advanced Solar Observ/High Res Solar Tele IHSO	HESO Servicion			ASOROF Advanced Sol Observ/Pinhole Occulter Fac.	Advanced Sol Observ/Pinhole Occulter Fac. Control/Display		Hubble Space Telescope	Gamma Ray Observatory	Advanced Xray Astrophysics Facility	Advanced Xray Astrophysics Facility	Advanced Xray Astrophysics Facility	Advanced Xray Astrophysics Fac Servicing	Superconducting Magnet Facility	Space Station Spartan		Mission Servicing)	(Solar Max Mission Servicing)	Mission Servicing)	1 (Solar Max Mission Servicing)	1 (Solar Max	Solar Max	- -	Explorer 1 (Solar Max Mission Servicing)	1 (Solar Max	Oulai may	Explorer 2	Explorer 3	Explorer 3	Space Station Hitchhiker 1	Space Station Hitchhiker 2	Space Station Hitchhiker 3	Cosmic Dust Collection Experiment	Astrometric Telescope — Extrasolar	Solar Terrestrial Observatory	Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor	Solar UV High Res Telescope/Spectrograph						
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OSSA MISSIONS WASTE INVENTORY DATABASE (1086)

41 42 43 44 No waste from HH's;paylds may generate 45 46 47 Piecemeal changeout

6		recharging	recharging				ead unit unit	batt off-das				filter		Ī			tray			2 rat/week	36 rat/week	36 rat/day			-		Z ratweek	16 rat/week	16 ravday	Cacle Wash	Cage Wash	coocimon	Diant			box of 25	box of 25	xoq	xoq	1 rat/day	-	1	dioxide 1 rat/day		ts (dry)	ner	ner		Eyrirge Til
8	auou	argon	nouex	cathode element	batteries	- Loud	Remove & rectace failed sensor head unit unit	т-	depleted batteries	elou	evol	THEIS	trace contaminant	vent cannister	absorbant pads	specimen	waste tray	urine collector	filters w/ charcoa	(0 068	nrine	evap. water	spent nutnent	waste tray	urine collector	filters W/ charcoa	Teces	nrine	evap. water	Waler	detergent	POPOS	plant	habitat module	savojo	SUMOD	mæsks	wipes, dry	wipes, wet	rodent food	rodent water	rodent oxygen	rodent carbon dioxide	plant water	plant nutrients (dry)	empty container	empty container	avringe 12 ml	3) 111 3003, 15 111
9		Plasma source	Plasma source	Flectron duns	Electron guns		Detectors	Batteries	Batteries			Multi-our work buch	Multi-puro work brich	Millian work boch	Multi-purp. work bnch	Multi-purp. work brich	Habitat	Habitat	Habitat	Habitat	Habitat	Habitat	Habitat	Centrifuge	Centrifuge	Centrifuge	Centrituge	Centriuge	Centrituge	Cage was ref	Cage washer	Carde Water For	rooms plant	habitat modula	COVES	COWING	mesks	Wipes, dry	wipes, wet	rodent food	rodent water	rodent oxygen	rodent carbon dioxide	plant water	plant nutrients (dry)	plant oxygen cylinder	plant carb diox cylinder	evinage 12 ml	37111403, 16 1111
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OSSA MISSIONS WASTE INVENTORY DATABASE (10/86)

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30	53 Recharge of instrument—gas is ionized and released during exp. 54 Recharge of instrument—gas is ionized and released during exp. 55 Replace when contaminated — cylinder 15 cm x 10 cm diamete 56 (1 x .5 x .75 m) 300 NiCd cells	57 Very slow nitrogen leak — no servicing planned 58 No planned serv; replaced upon unplanned failure-irreg intvals 59 Hydrogen, oxygen, others; vented from AgZn batteries 60 Change out batteries every 6 months	62 Free-flier or co-orbiter spacecraft to be selected Feb '87 63	64 refurbish on ground 65 refurbish on ground 66	67 freeze (treat as sample) 68 waste tray & feces (dehydrate or freeze) 69 bladder	70 self-contained/non-compactable	72 assumes no recycling (worst case)	74 both on & off centrituge (assumes recycling)	76 bladder & urine	77 self-contained/non-compactable	79 assumes no recycling (worst case)	80 assumes no recycling (worst case) 81 assumes recycling - this is 10% makeup	83 84 complete to the softward	85 sample to be returned	86 change 10 habitat modules/40 rats	88	68	06	92/20% of total food is waste	93 20% of total water is waste	94 supplied by Space Station ECLSS	95 handled by Space Station ECLSS	96 recycling assumed 97 incomprated into plants	98	66	100	101	102
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OSSAMISSIONS WASTE INVENTORY DATABASE (10/86)

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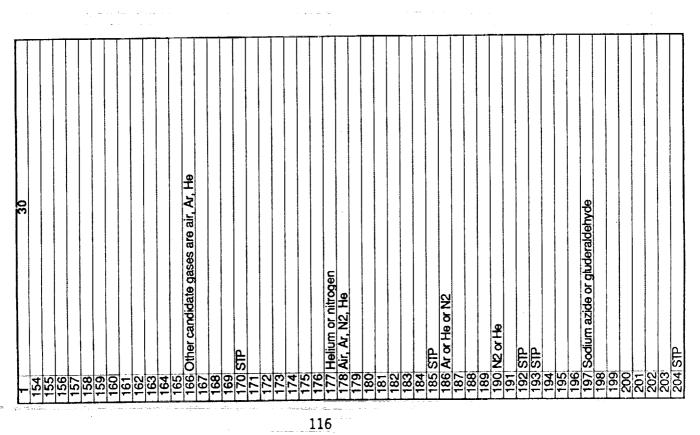
CSSA MISSIONS WASTE INVENTORY DATABASE (1086)

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207 208 wt based on spec. gravity = .808	
210 Low boiling point fluid (Xe, Ar)	
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226 STP	
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233 based on dewars for lig /other gases @ 1200 psi for transport	
234 2 glovebox types requested: Fluids/class 100; particulate	
Jids/class 100;	
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237/2 glovebox types requested: Fluids/class 100; particulate	
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2 olovebox types requested: Fluids/class 100:	
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ŀ		Microgravity Materials Processing Facility Membrane Production	Processing Facility	_	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility		Processing Facility		1				Microgravity Materials Processing Facility Florein Crystal Growth		Microgravity Materials Processing Facility Glovebox	s Processing Facility						Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Microgravity Materials Processing Facility Small Bridgitian		Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility		Microgravity Materials Processing Facility Solution Crystal	Processing Facility		Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Processing Facility	Microgravity Materials Processing Facility Vapor Crystal
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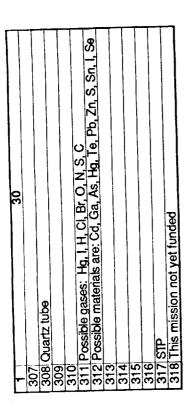
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	256	257	258 STP	259	260	201 COZOTINZ SELVEN	262 SIP	3	264	265	566	267 STP	258	269 STP	270 STP	271 STP	272 Sodium azi	273 Varies 5 m	2/4 WAX 10 CIO	27.5 27.6	277 CTD	278 Interset de	270 Interest de	280	281	282 STP	283	284 Fragments	283	202	/87	000	290	291 STP	292	293 STP	294	295	296:	297	238	299	300	301	302	303	SUA CTD	5

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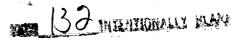
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APPENDIX A-5. ACRONYM GLOSSARY

Attitude Control Module ACM Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor **ACRIM** Attitude Control Subsystem **ACS** Atmospheric Emission Photometric Imaging AEPI NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA ARC Advanced Solar Observatory: High Resolution Solar Observatory ASO/HRSO Advanced Solar Observatory: Pinhole/Occulter Facility ASO/POF Astrometric Telescope — Extrasolar AT Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer **AVHRR** Advanced X-ray Astronomy Facility **AXAF** Burst and Transient Source Explosion BATSE **BDM Corporation BDM** Communications and Data Handling Module C&DH Cosmic Dust Collection Experiment **CDCE** Cosmic Ray Nuclei Experiment **CRNE DMS** Data Management System Earth Radiation Budget Experiment (also known as HH4) **ERBE** Electrically Scanned Microwave Radiometer **ESMR** extra-vehicular activity **EVA** Explorer 1 (Solar Maximum Mission) Servicing EX1 EX2 Explorer 2 Servicing EX3 Explorer 3 Servicing Gamma Ray Observatory GRO NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD **GSFC** HGA High Gain Antenna Space Station Hitchhiker 1 HH1 Space Station Hitchhiker 2 HH2 Space Station Hitchhiker 3 HH3 Space Station Hitchhiker 4 (also known as ERBE) HH4 NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC HO High Resolution Solar Telescope **HRSO** Solar UV High Resolution Telescope and Spectrograph **HRTS**

IOC Initial Operational Capability
IVA intra-vehicular activity

Hubble Space Telescope



HST

JPL Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA JSC NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX

LaRC NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA

LSL Life Sciences Lab

MMPF Microgravity and Materials Processing Facility

MMS Multimission Modular Spacecraft

MPS Modular Power Subsystem
MRDB Mission Requirements Database
MRMS Mobile Remote Manipulator System

MSFC NASA George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, AL

OMV Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle

OSCAR Orbital Spacecraft Consumables Resupply System

OSSA Office of Space Science and Applications

OSU orbital servicing unit

P/L payload

RIA radioimmunology assays

RPDP Recoverable Plasma Diagonstic Package

SA Solar Array

SAAX prefix code for OSSA mission number

SAIC Science Applications International Corporation

SBAR Space-Based Antenna Test Range

SEPAC Space Experiments with Particle Accelerators

SI service interval

SIRTF Space Infrared Telescope Facility
SMF Superconducting Magnet Facility

SOT Solar Optical Telescope

SPS NASA code for ARC Space Station Projects Office

SS Space Station

SSS Space Station Spartan

STO Solar Terrestrial Observatory

STP Standard Temperature and Pressure (0 °C and 1 atm.)

STS Space Transportation System ("Shuttle")
SUSIM Solar UV Spectral Irradiance Monitor

TBE Teledyne Brown Engineering, Huntsville, AL

TEBPP Theoretical and Experimental Beam Plasma Physics

TRMM Tropical Rainfall Mapping Mission

WISP Waves in Space Plasma

XRP X-ray Polarimeter